

**NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**  
**Office of Archives and History**  
**Department of Cultural Resources**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Hi-Mount Historic District**

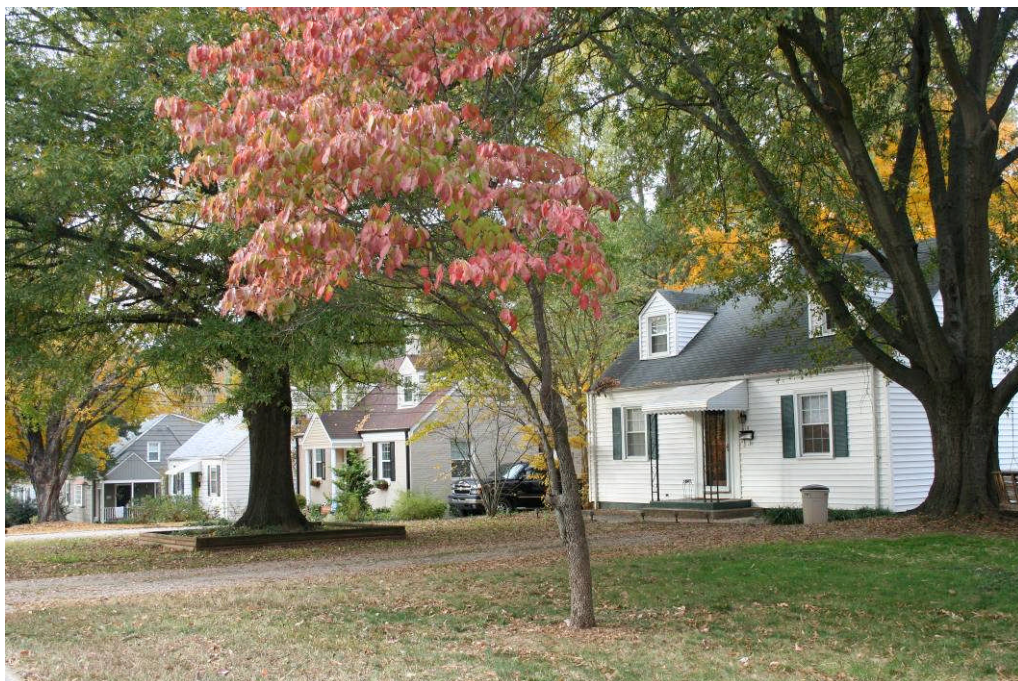
Raleigh, Wake County, WA4512, Listed 7/29/2011

Nomination by Heather Wagner

Photographs by Heather Wagner, August 2010



700 Block of Kimbrough Street

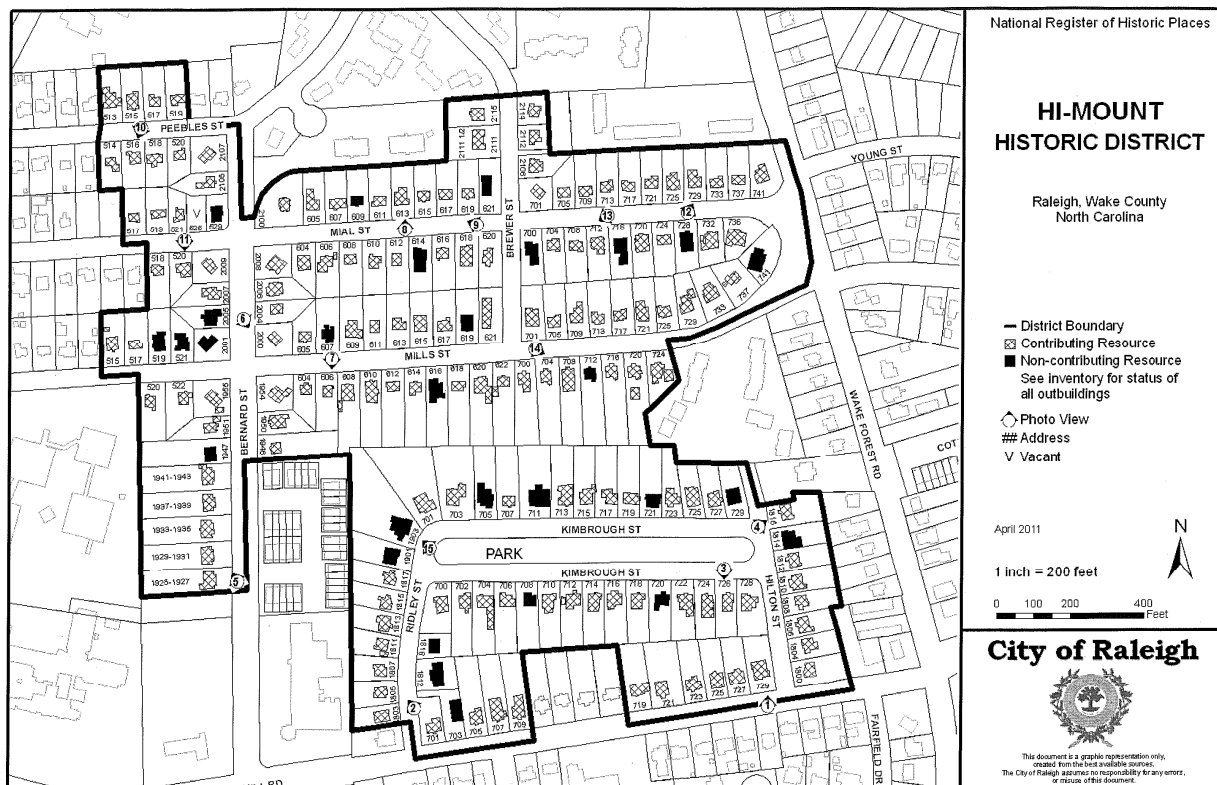


600 Block of Mial Street





1800 Block of Ridley Street



Historic District Map

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of property**

historic name Hi-Mount Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number Roughly bounded by E. Whitaker Mill Road, Bernard Street, not for publication N/A  
Peebles Street, Mial Street, and Hilton Street

city or town Raleigh vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27608

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination  
\_\_\_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic  
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  
X meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  
\_\_\_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_\_\_ statewide x locally. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional  
comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_ entered in the National Register  
\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_ determined eligible for the  
National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.  
\_\_\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the  
National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ removed from the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Hi-Mount Historic District  
Name of Property

Wake County, North Carolina  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

☐ building(s)  
☒ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>168</u>	<u>93</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>18</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>169</u>	<u>111</u>	Total

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in  
Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single dwelling  
Domestic secondary structure  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single dwelling  
Domestic secondary structure  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Minimal Traditional  
Other: Cape Cod  
Other: Ranch

### Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: brick  
roof: asphalt  
walls: asbestos  
other: metal

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Hi-Mount Historic District

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or a grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

### Period of Significance

1938 - 1954

### Significant Dates

n/a

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

### Cultural Affiliation

n/a

### Architect/Builder

Allied Building Company - builders

Wright, G. H. Jr. (Wright Construction Co.)

- builders

Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. - builders

Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. - builders

## Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

### Previous documentation on file (NPS)

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary Location of Additional Data

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Hi-Mount Historic District  
Name of Property

Wake County, North Carolina  
County and State

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property** approximately 53 acres

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing  
1 17 / 713930 / 3965700  
2 17 / 714150 / 3965695

Zone Easting Northing  
3 17 / 714295 / 3965680  
4 17 / 714480 / 3965640  
X See continuation sheet.

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Heather M. Wagner (for the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission)

organization hmwPreservation date April 1, 2011

street & number 209 W. Trinity Avenue telephone 336.207.1502

city or town Durham state NC zip code 27701

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## 12. Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple owners (more than fifty)

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Wake County, North Carolina

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### SECTION 7 – ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

#### Materials (cont.):

Foundation concrete

Walls weatherboard

brick

vinyl

aluminum

#### Narrative Description:

The Hi-Mount Historic District is in Raleigh, North Carolina, the state's second-largest city, with approximately 395,000 residents, located roughly in the center of Wake County. The district encompasses eleven city blocks, or portions thereof, and includes the lands platted for the Hi-Mount subdivision in December of 1938, November 1947, July 1950, July 1951, and October 1951. The streets of the district are arranged roughly in a grid pattern, with East Whitaker Mill Road and Kimbrough, Mills, Mial, and Peebles streets running east-west (listed from south to north) and Bernard, Ridley, Brewer, and Hilton streets as the north-south streets (listed from west to east).

The district is located nearly two miles north of the center of Raleigh and the State Capitol. Its immediate surroundings are predominantly residential with the Georgetown neighborhood directly to the south, across East Whitaker Mill Road; Forest Acres to the east, across Wake Forest Road; and multi-unit residential development to the north. The old County Home borders the district to the southwest and county school district offices adjoin the district to the northwest. Commercial development along East Whitaker Mill Road at the intersection of Wake Forest Road, southeast of the district, and at Bernard Street, southwest of the district, were platted and developed concurrent with the district, but no longer retain sufficient historic integrity to be included within the boundary. There is additional commercial development along Wake Forest Road several blocks northeast of the district and industrial development along the railroad tracks about four blocks south of the district.

Boundaries for the Hi-Mount Historic District were determined using plats of the neighborhood from 1938 to 1951. Properties on the south end of the neighborhood, on East Whitaker Mill and Wake Forest roads, Ridley, Kimbrough, and Hilton streets were platted in 1938 and were developed predominantly before 1947. The commercial lot at the northwest corner of East Whitaker Mill and Wake Forest roads was marked as "sold" on the 1938 plat and may have always been intended as commercial property, but has been excluded from this residential district because it lack sufficient historic integrity. Residential properties along Wake Forest Road, though dating to the same period, are not contiguous to the district, due to the exclusion of the altered commercial properties.

In 1947, the Hi-Mount Extension was platted and included lots along Bernard, Wiggs, and Peebles streets, as well as the five- and six-hundred blocks of Mial and Mills streets. Most of the homes on these blocks were erected in 1948 and 1949. Parcels at the intersection of East Whitaker Mill Road and Bernard Street were reserved as "neighborhood business areas" and commercial structures remain on these lots but were excluded from the district due to lack of material integrity, as was a portion of infill development on the

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east side of the nineteen-hundred block of Bernard Street. Several properties on the west end of Mills, Mial, and Peebles streets have been altered significantly or lost to new development, so the western portion of those blocks has been excluded from the district. In 1951, the seven-hundred blocks of Mial and Mills streets were platted and homes were erected from 1952 to 1954. Lots along Wake Forest Road were also platted in 1951, but are not contiguous to the district because of a later apartment development on the east end of Mills Street and were not included in the district boundary.

Lot sizes and building placement are generally consistent throughout the district with variations occurring between the 1938 and 1947 plats, at the edge of the district, and at corner lots within the district. Most lots measure 60 feet to 70 feet wide and 150 feet to 200 feet deep and coincide with half the depth of a block. The angled layout of Kimbrough Street resulted in deeper lots at the west end of Kimbrough and East Whitaker Mill Road; these lots were subdivided in the 1970s and 1980s for additional home construction on the east side of Ridley Street. Lots along the west side of Bernard Street are the deepest in the district at 250 feet deep. Along Bernard Street, where it intersects with Mial, Mills, and Peebles streets, the corner lots are given special treatment, measuring 100 feet square and generally having the house placed diagonally on the lot facing the intersection. Lots on the east end of Mills and Mial streets are irregularly shaped to accommodate the curve where the roads connect. All of the houses are set back approximately 40 feet from the street and are centered on the lot. Several have garages behind the house and many more have small storage sheds or carports. Side driveways are prevalent and there are concrete gutters and curbs throughout the district; the only sidewalks exist along East Whitaker Mill Road. The topography of the district features slightly rolling hills with a ridge along Bernard Street that gradually slopes down to the east, toward Wake Forest Road. Street trees are common in the district and a wide boulevard along Kimbrough Street, reserved as park space on the original 1938 plat, features mature trees and garden plots tended by neighboring residents.

The district is entirely residential and contains one-hundred-and-fifty-two (152) principal buildings, sixteen (16) outbuildings, and a neighborhood park constructed between 1938 and 1954 that contribute to the significance of the district. Twenty-nine (29) houses, sixty-four (64) outbuildings, and eighteen (18) structures in the district do not contribute to the district's significance as they were either not present during the period of significance or have been so altered that they no longer possess sufficient historic integrity. Additionally, forty-two (42) residential properties to the west and northeast of the district that were part of the original plat of the neighborhood have been excluded from the boundary because alterations to the structures have rendered a high percentage non-contributing. There are two (2) vacant lots in the district. Eighty-four (84) percent of the total principal resources contribute to the historic and architectural significance of the district.

Residences within the historic district are small in size and were constructed in the Minimal Traditional style between 1940 and 1954. These houses included one-story, side-gabled forms most commonly associated with the Minimal Traditional style as well as modified Cape Cod and Ranch forms with minimal detailing. The most basic form is a one-story, three- or four-bay-wide structure that is generally double-pile and may have an original rear ell. The Cape Cod-influenced form was a slightly larger, one-and-



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a-half-story house with gabled dormers and single or paired windows in the gable ends.<sup>1</sup> Most homes in the later development of the district employ minimal Ranch forms, sometimes called Ranchettes; these one-story, two-or three-bay wide homes have lower-pitched roofs and shallow inset porches.

Houses are of frame construction with side- or front-gabled roofs and brick or concrete-block foundations. They were originally finished with wood weatherboards, asbestos siding, brick veneer, or a combination of these materials and all have asphalt-shingled roofs. Replacement siding of vinyl or aluminum is common in the district and some of the brick homes have been painted. Wood windows are typical and are generally arranged in either a six-over-six or eight-over-eight, double-hung sash configuration. Picture windows are common, but not standard, and when installed were generally flanked by double-hung windows, especially in the later developed portions of the district.<sup>2</sup> Porches are small or inset and were typically supported by simple wood or decorative metal posts. Outbuildings are common in the district; all are small, one-story frame structures, including pre-fabricated sheds and metal carports, though most were constructed after the period of significance.

The continuity of form and materials in the district can be attributed to its construction by a limited number of builders. Most homes in the earliest part of the district along Kimbrough, Ridley, and Hilton streets were constructed by George H. Wright Jr. (and later, his Wright Construction Company). While there is some variation along Kimbrough Street, homes on Ridley (and several on Hilton) are one-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered homes with a projecting front-gabled bay on one end of the façade and a shed-roofed porch across the rest of the façade. Another group of Wright's homes on Hilton and Kimbrough streets are four-bay-wide, side-gabled houses with a hipped or gabled entrance porch and a concrete stoop that extends from one side of the porch to form a terrace. After his work in Hi-Mount, Wright went on to construct approximately half of the homes in the Capitol Heights neighborhood, also in Raleigh.

Homes along the south end of Bernard Street and the six-hundred blocks of Mills and Mial streets were erected in 1948 by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc., a company owned and operated by J. "Willie" York and Ed N. Richards. Their most prominent building type is the one-and-a-half-story Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house, which were sometimes oriented with their gable end to the street. More typical, one-story Minimal Traditional-style homes without dormers were also intermixed with the Cape Cod-influenced forms to provide variety to the streetscape. The north end of Bernard Street and the five-hundred blocks of Mial, Mills, and Peebles streets were erected in 1949 by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc., also run by York and Richards. These homes were most often one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style homes with small front porches. However, a unique set of front-gabled homes with shallow hipped- or flat-roofed porches that wrap around the corner of the house are present in this part of the neighborhood. Finally, the seven-hundred blocks of Mial and Mills streets were erected between 1952 and 1954 by the Allied Building Company, operated by George H. Wright. These are most often one-story, side-gabled minimal Ranch-form homes with brick veneer, an inset front porch, and sometimes, a projecting or flush front gable. They generally have wood or artificial siding at the inset porch, in the gables, and sometimes across the upper half of the façade.

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<sup>1</sup> Ames, David & Linda McClelland. *Historic Residential Suburbs*. National Register Bulletin, NPS, 2002, pg. 66.

<sup>2</sup> Vogel, Neal. "Picture This." *Old House Journal* July/August 2001: 26-30.

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From 1954, the end of the period of significance, to the present, houses have been altered with replacement windows, siding, or porches, and some have been enlarged at the rear. Three homes were erected on Ridley Street in the 1970s and 1980s, two of them on parcels subdivided from larger lots on Kimbrough Street and East Whitaker Mill Road. Additionally, five homes have been erected since 2007; scattered throughout the district, these homes replaced historic homes. The majority of outbuildings in the district were erected after the period of significance.

### Inventory List:

The list is arranged alphabetically by street, then ascending numerically by house number. North-south streets are numbered to ascend in a northerly direction. East-west streets are numbered to ascend in an easterly direction. Original owners' names were derived from the Wake County Register of Deeds and original occupants from Hill City Directories (1940-1954). Construction dates are derived from the Wake County Register of Deeds, specifically when properties were passed from a construction company to a private owner. When it appears that a property was operated as rental housing or when the name or date on the deed does not align with those listed in the city directories, the directories were used to name and date the buildings.

Properties are coded as C (contributing) or NC (non-contributing due to alterations or age). All contributing buildings (C) were constructed during the period of significance, 1938 to 1954, and retain sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship to contribute to the historic character of the district. Material alterations, including replacement porch posts, door and window replacements, the removal of chimneys, and the addition of aluminum or vinyl siding are common throughout the district. However, these alterations, alone or in combination, do not substantially alter the overall architectural integrity of the neighborhood. If the building retains its original form, massing, and fenestration, as well as some visible historic fabric, the building is considered contributing to the district. The Zebulon V. Barnes House at 2000 Bernard Street is a good example of a contributing property that retains its original form as well as a high level of architectural integrity, including original siding, windows, door, and porch supports. The John A. Erwin House at 605 Mial Street has been altered with the painting of the brick veneer, installation of artificial wood shakes on the right (east) side of the façade (replacing earlier asbestos or wood), and the replacement of windows throughout the house; however, its form is easily recognizable and these alterations do not detract from the streetscape, so the building is listed as contributing.

Buildings that are non-contributing (NC) due to alterations were built during the period of significance but have lost architectural integrity because of changes to the form or massing of the building, or because they lack significant historic fabric. The Keith M. Ross House at 2005 Bernard Street is an example of a non-contributing building that has had its form altered. A large, front-gabled wing that has been added to the right end of the façade and a flat-roofed carport added to the left elevation dramatically alter the view of the house from the street. Non-contributing (NC) buildings due to age are buildings that were constructed after 1954, the end of the period of significance.

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### **Bernard Street**

#### **1925-1927 Bernard – William E. Spence Duplex – 1948**

#### **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed duplex is four bays wide and double-pile and is in excellent condition. It has a two-bay wide, front-gabled projecting wing centered on the facade and hipped-roof, single-pile rear ells extending from each rear corner. The building is covered with asbestos shingles and has a painted concrete-block foundation, and original, eight-over-eight wood sash windows throughout. A centered brick chimney rises between the two units. The projecting front gable has brick veneer, paired windows, and an octagonal louvered vent in the gable. A six-panel door to each unit is sheltered by the projection of the front-gabled roof eaves and is accessed by a concrete stoop and steps. A modern painted wood deck has been added to the front of the left (south) unit. Each unit has a separate curb cut and driveway. The duplex is one of a series of five duplexes on this street that are identical in form. It was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to William E. Spence (supervisor, Pine State Creamery) in August of 1948; Spence lived in the left (south) unit and leased the other side to J. Allen House in 1949.

#### **1929-1931 Bernard – Hobson D. Glisson Jr. Duplex– 1948**

#### **C – Building**

This one-story, four-bay, double-pile, side-gabled duplex has a projecting, front-gabled wing. It has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. The house has eight-over-eight wood sash windows, paired on the projecting front-gabled wing, and six-panel doors on either side of the projecting bay, sheltered by shed-roofed extensions of the side-gabled roof eaves. A modern, unpainted wood deck with railing extends across the facade. Much of the house is obscured by thick overgrowth. The duplex is one of a series of five duplexes on this street that are identical in form. It was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Hobson D. Glisson Jr. (driver, Atlantic Greyhound) in August of 1948; Glisson occupied the right (north) unit and leased the other side to John F. Wilson in 1949.

**C Shed, c. 1948** - A shed, highly obscured by vegetation, sits to the west of the main house, with German profile weatherboards, no visible door, and an unknown roof form.

#### **1933-1935 Bernard – John McLaughlin Duplex – 1948**

#### **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed duplex is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting hip-roofed wing centered on the façade. The building has a brick veneer, brick windowsills, and an interior brick chimney centered between the two units. Windows and doors are modern replacements and there is a small shed-roofed projection of the hipped-roof eaves over each entrance. Each unit is accessed by a concrete stoop and stair with modern, wood railing. The site slopes to the rear to reveal an exposed basement level. The duplex is one of a series of five duplexes on this street that are identical in form. It was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to John and Mabel McLaughlin in April of 1948; it was occupied by John M. Biggs and Edwin C. Rochelle in 1949.

#### **1937-1939 Bernard – Ellis-Goodman Duplex– 1948**

#### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled duplex is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting two-bay-wide, hip-roofed wing centered on the façade. The building has a concrete-block foundation, is covered with vinyl siding, and has brick veneer on the projecting wing and an interior brick chimney. It retains original eight-over-eight wood sash windows on the left (south) unit and has replacement windows on the right (north) unit. Small projections of the hipped-roof eaves shelter the replacement doors, which are accessed by a concrete stoop and steps with modern wood railings. The duplex is one of a series of five duplexes on this street that

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are identical in form. It was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Wallace C. Ellis (driver, Atlantic Greyhound) and Harry L. Goodman in October of 1948; Ellis occupied the left (south) unit in 1949 and leased the other side to F. H. Pruitt.

### 1941-1943 Bernard – Jack O. Jones Duplex – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled duplex is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing centered on the façade. The building has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos siding, and an interior brick chimney. It retains eight-over-eight wood sash windows throughout; those on the façade of the main block have paneled aprons. The replacement front doors are sheltered by small projections of the front-gabled roof eaves and are accessed by concrete stoops with decorative metal railings. There is an octagonal, louvered wood vent in the front gable. The duplex is one of a series of five duplexes on this street that are identical in form. It was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Jack Owen Jones (engineer, U. S. Bur Mines) in October of 1948; Jones occupied the right (north) unit and leased the other side to Frank J. Gallagher in 1949.

### 1946 Bernard – John P. Angel House – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-story, three-bay, double-pile, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house has a painted concrete-block foundation and is covered with vinyl siding. Original six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows remain, as does a six-panel front door centered on the facade. The front-gabled front porch is supported by simple square posts with decorative wood trim at the top, and has an open gable end and a concrete stoop. The gable ends of the house each have a single window at the second-floor level and a triangular, louvered vent. There is a wide, shed-roofed dormer across the rear of the house. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to John P. Angel (welder, Seaboard Air Line Railroad) in May of 1948.

### 1947 Bernard – Marshall T. Wills House – 1948, c. 1970

#### NC – Building

This heavily-altered one-and-a-half-story house features Cape Cod-influenced massing, but sits sideways on the lot with its gable end facing the street. The house is two bays wide and triple-pile and has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. Two gabled dormers are located on the left (south) elevation. The house retains some original six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows and has several replacement windows. There is a single six-over-six sash window and a triangular gable vent in the front gable. An entrance on the right (north) elevation is sheltered by a small shed roof and is accessed by a modern wood deck. A one-story, shed-roofed addition to the left (south) side of the house is flush with the façade and contains a modern steel entrance door and a large exterior chimney on the left (south) side; it may have been erected in the 1970s. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Marshall T. Wills (continuity supervisor, WPTF Radio Station) in May of 1948.

### 1950 Bernard – Luther J. Newton House – 1948

#### C – Building

This three-bay, double-pile, one-and-a-half-story, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house has a brick foundation and a brick veneer on the majority of the house with aluminum siding on the right two-thirds of the façade and on the gabled dormers. The wide fascia board has been covered with vinyl. The house has an interior brick chimney and six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows, including a single window in each dormer and in each gable end. The six-panel front door and the windows on the façade



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are each sheltered by an aluminum awning. The entrance is accessed by a concrete stoop and brick steps. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Luther J. Newton (superintendent, Carolina Cleaners) in May of 1948.

### 1951 Bernard – Rufus C. Roper House – 1948

#### C – Building

This two-bay-wide, triple-pile, one-and-a-half-story, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is oriented sideways on the lot, with the main gable facing the street and two gabled dormers along the right (north) elevation. The foundation and first floor are brick veneered and the brick extends slightly into the gable end. The gables and dormers are covered in vinyl siding. The house retains a combination of six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows. A later flat-roofed entrance porch on the right (north) end of the façade has a solid brick wall on the left (south) side, a wide brick column on the northeast corner, an aluminum awning on the front (east) and brick stairs off both the east and the north sides; it was likely constructed in the 1970s, concurrent with the carport, and is connected to the carport by a shed roof. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Rufus C. Roper (supervisor of cashiers, Durham Life Insurance Company) in June of 1948; the first known occupant is William N. Bowden in 1948.

**C Shed, c. 1948** - A small, shed-roofed structure has German-profile wood weatherboards, a single door, and sits diagonally following the northwest lot line.

**NC Carport, c. 1970** - This front-gabled carport has thick brick columns supporting the overhanging roof. Vinyl siding covers the gable ends and the ceiling.

### 1954 Bernard – Willis H. Smith House – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is set diagonally on the lot, facing the intersection of Bernard and Mills streets. Three bays wide and double-pile, it has vinyl siding, a painted concrete-block foundation, and an unpainted brick chimney near the ridgeline. It has one-over-one replacement windows throughout, including in the two gabled dormers on the facade. A shallow hip-roofed entrance porch is supported by replacement turned posts and has a modern railing, concrete slab floor, and shelters a six-panel door. A large, flat-roofed screened porch extends from the rear (southeast) of the structure, and attaches to a shed. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Willis Herbert Smith (driver, Atlantic Greyhound) in June of 1948.

**NC Shed, c. 1990** – One-story, side-gabled shed is attached to the side of the screened porch. It has T-111 sheathing, a metal roof with wide overhang, no visible entrance, and a single window on the façade.

**NC Carport, c. 1995** - Front-gabled carport has a metal roof supported by wood trusses.

### 1955 Bernard – Everette C. Arnaiz House – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is oriented diagonally, facing the intersection of Mills and Bernard streets. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the facade and a later shed-roofed dormer across the rear. A shed-roofed wing extends from the left (southeast) elevation. The house has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos shingles, and an interior brick chimney. It retains eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows throughout and has a picture window in the side wing flanked by four-over-four wood sash windows. The six-panel front door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a shallow, hip-roofed porch supported by

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decorative metal posts with a matching railing. A side entrance and large brick chimney are on the southeast end of the side wing. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Everett C. Arnaiz (clerk, U. S. Post Office) in July of 1948.

**NC Carport/Shed, c. 1985** – Front-gabled frame carport faces Bernard Street. It has T-111 sheathing in the gable end and is supported by simple wood posts. The back end is partially enclosed to form a storage area.

**NC Shed, c. 1995** - This modern, prefabricated shed faces Mills Street. It has a gambrel roof, double-leaf door on the end, T-111 sheathing, and windows on the front and left (east) sides.

**2000 Bernard – Zebulon V. Barnes House – 1948****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house maintains a very high level of material integrity and is set diagonally on its lot, facing the intersection of Bernard and Mills streets. The three-bay, double-pile Cape Cod-influenced form has two gabled dormers on the façade. It has a painted concrete-block foundation, wood weatherboards, and an unpainted, interior brick chimney. It retains six-over-six and eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sash windows throughout, including single windows in each dormer and the left (northeast) gable end. There are paired windows in the right (southwest) gable end and triangular, louvered vents in both gables. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by square posts on a concrete slab with a low wood railing. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Zebulon Vance Barnes (meat cutter, Piggly Wiggly) in April of 1948.

**2001 Bernard – Jesse C. Wedding House – 1949, c. 1970****NC – Building**

Facing the intersection of Mills and Bernard streets, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile. A later side-gabled wing on the left (southwest) elevation, likely constructed in the 1970s is recessed slightly from the façade but alters the overall form of the house, rendering it non-contributing. The house has a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, vertical wood sheathing on the upper half of the façade and around the entrance, and an interior brick chimney. Windows are six-over-six wood sash and there is a fixed-pane window on the left (southwest) bay. The front door is sheltered by an overhanging roof that extends the full width of the façade. A shed-roofed rear addition extends from the left (northwest) corner. A modern wood deck at the front likely dates to the 1990s. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to Jesse C. Wedding (operations agent, EAL) in March of 1949.

**2004 Bernard – Jack H. Hedrick House – 1948****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, Minimal Traditional-style house features Cape Cod-influenced massing, but sits sideways on the lot with its gable end facing the street. The house is two bays wide and triple-pile with two gabled dormers on the right (south) elevation. It has a brick veneer and interior painted brick chimney, but the dormers and gable ends are covered in aluminum siding. All windows are six-over-six replacement windows and the windows on the façade are connected by a single flower box that spans the brick between them. There is a single window in the front gable end. A nine-light-over-three-panel door located on the right (south) end of the façade is sheltered by a small, shed roof that extends over the two windows on the façade as well. The entrance is accessed by brick steps with a wood railing that lead to a concrete stoop. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Jack H. Hedrick (employee, James H. Anderson Company) in April of 1948.

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**NC Shed, c. 2000** – Pre-fabricated, gambrel roof shed with T-111 sheathing and a double-leaf door on the front end.

**2005 Bernard – Keith M. Ross House – 1949, c. 1980**

**NC – Building**

This one-story, three-bay, double-pile, Minimal Traditional-style house has been altered by the addition of a large, front-gabled wing to the right (north) end of the façade. The house has been covered with vinyl siding and a number of windows have been lost. Windows that remain, including paired windows on the left (south) end of the façade and on the south side of the projecting wing, are vinyl replacement windows. There is a modern three-light front door centered on the façade, and an interior brick chimney. A large concrete pad creates a terrace across the façade and an attached flat-roofed carport on the left (south) elevation is enclosed on three sides, with an entrance to the left (south) elevation of the house. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to Keith M. Ross (employee, EAL) in March of 1949.

**2006 Bernard – Haywood R. Starling House – 1948**

**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a painted brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, and a wide fascia board across the façade. The house has eight-over-eight wood sash windows and an original six-panel front door. Two gabled dormers on the façade have wood siding and six-over-six wood sash windows. There is a six-over-six sash window and a triangular gable vent in the left gable end. An aluminum awning shelters the front door and a wood deck to its right (south) that covers an original brick stoop; the awning is supported by decorative metal posts and the façade, under the awning, is covered with vertical wood sheathing and has a paired window. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Haywood R. Starling (identification officer, State Bureau of Investigation) in April of 1948.

**2007 Bernard – Herbert F. Lamm House – 1949**

**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and replacement vinyl windows. There is a small rectangular vent in each gable end. The original six-panel door is sheltered by a replacement, flat-roofed screened porch on a large, concrete stoop. There is a modern wood ramp at the right (south) rear of the house. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to Herbert F. Lamm (driver, Atlantic Greyhound) in March of 1949.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – One-story, side-gabled frame shed with T-111 sheathing and a double-leaf door centered on the front elevation.

**2008 Bernard – Rufus J. Sorrell Jr. House – 1948**

**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house stands diagonally on the lot, facing the intersection of Bernard and Mial streets. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. There is decorative flush front gable on the right (south) end of the façade and a gabled dormer on the left (north) end. The house retains original eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows throughout and a four-light-over-two-panel door on the right (south) elevation. There are six-over-six wood sash windows and triangular vents in each gable end; windows are paired in the left (north) gable end. A gabled porch on the right (south) elevation shelters the entrance; it is supported by

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square posts and has an original wood railing. A one-story, full-width, shed-roofed rear addition extends beyond the house on the left (north) end to form a garage. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Rufus J. Sorrell Jr. in April of 1948; the earliest known occupant is David B. Bell in 1949.

**2009 Bernard – James G. Harmon House – 1949****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and an interior brick chimney. The front door is a four-light-over-four-panel door with the lights arranged in a fan pattern. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on paneled, wood posts with wood siding in the gable. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to James G. Harmon (assistant credit manager, Noland Company) in March of 1949.

**2100 Bernard – Timothy L. Brannan House – 1948****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. There are two gabled dormers on the façade, each with a six-over-six wood sash window. The house retains six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows throughout with aluminum awnings over the windows on the façade. An original six-panel door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square posts with a replacement railing. There are windows and triangular gable vents in each gable end; windows are paired on the left (north) gable end. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Timothy L. Brannan (pharmacist) in April of 1948; the earliest known occupant is William C. Kimery in 1949.

**2105 Bernard – Walter F. Anderson House – 1949****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the right (south) side. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, composite siding, and an interior brick chimney. Windows are replacement vinyl windows and the front door is a six-panel door. The front-gabled porch is supported by simple square posts with wood railing and has composite shingles in the gable. A second entrance on the right (north) elevation is sheltered by a small, shed roof supported by turned posts. Rectangular louvered vents remain in the gable ends. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to Walter F. Anderson in May of 1949.

**2107 Bernard – Doward M. Holt House – 1949****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the right (northwest) side. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding and six-over-six wood sash windows with aluminum awnings. There is an interior brick chimney near the ridge line. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a shed-roofed extension of the main roof that also covers the paired windows to the left (south) of the front door. The front door is accessed by a concrete-block stoop with brick stair and decorative metal railing. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to Doward M. Holt (shop foreman, Raleigh Mac Sales Inc.) in May of 1949.



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Wake County, North Carolina**Brewer Street****2106 Brewer – Robert A. Driggers House – c. 1953****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a flush front gable on the left (north) end of the façade. The house has brick veneer and plywood in the front gable. A large exterior brick chimney is located on the right (south) gable end. The house retains original eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows throughout, but has a replacement front door. The inset front porch on the right (south) end of the façade is sheltered by an aluminum awning on decorative metal posts with a metal railing. There is vinyl siding at the inset porch and vinyl shutters throughout. A window on the left (north) elevation has been shortened. The home was likely erected by the Allied Building Company, but was owned by C. H. Mims and operated as a rental property until at least 1963. The earliest known resident was Robert A. Driggers in 1953.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – One-story, front-gabled frame shed has T-111 sheathing and a metal roof.

**2111-2111 1/2 Brewer – Noble-Young Duplex – c. 1950****C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style duplex is of painted concrete-block construction. It has a four-bay, double-pile main block with a projecting front-gabled bay at each end. The entrances are located on the side elevations and are six-panel doors under simple shed roofs, supported by square posts on concrete slabs. Each unit has triangular louvered vents in the gable ends and an unpainted interior brick chimney. One-over-one and four-over-four vinyl sash windows are paired on the facade with brick windowsills. There is also a brick lintel-course water table that encircles the building. The property was owned by C. H. Mims and the building was likely constructed by Mims as rental property. The earliest known occupants are Edward Noble at 2111 and Edward J. Young at 2111 1/2 in 1950.

**2112 Brewer – John W. Mims House – c. 1951****C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer with wood trim, brick windowsills below the replacement vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch on square molded posts with an original wood railing and wood weatherboards in the gable. A side-gabled porch on the right (south) elevation is flush with the façade and has a concrete-slab floor; it has been enclosed with screens but retains original wood weatherboards in the gable end. There are rectangular louvered vents in each gable end. The house was likely built by C. H. Mims. The earliest known occupant is John W. Mims in 1951.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – Pre-fabricated, front-gabled shed with vinyl sheathing and paired doors on the façade.

**2114 Brewer – James M. Godwin House – 1952****C – Building**

The one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a flush front gable on the left (north) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer with brick windowsills and soldier-course brick lintels and an interior brick chimney behind the main ridge line. It retains six-over-six wood sash windows and has a replacement front door accessed by a concrete stoop and stair. The door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled roof supported by decorative wood brackets with wood weatherboards in the gable. A side-gabled porch on the left (north) elevation is flush with the façade and has been enclosed with plywood sheathing and modern wood casement windows. The house is listed as “Under Construction”

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in the 1951 city directory; the earliest known occupant is James M. Godwin (office manager, Norfolk Southern Railway) in 1952.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – Pre-fabricated, gambrel-roofed shed with T-111 sheathing and paired doors on the façade.

### **2115 Brewer – Carl B. Mims House – c. 1950**

#### **C – Building**

This three-bay, double-pile, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house has a large projecting front gabled bay on the left (south) end of the façade. It has a brick foundation, asbestos siding, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (north) gable end. It retains original eight-over-eight wood sash windows throughout with a group of three eight-light wood casements on the projecting front gable and a picture window flanked by eight-light wood casement windows on the right (north) end of the façade. The four-light-over-four-panel front door has lights arranged in a fan pattern and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that extends across the right two-thirds of the façade. The porch is supported by square posts with a scalloped frieze panel. The site slopes to the rear, revealing a garage bay at the basement level on the (north) elevation. The building was likely constructed by C. H. Mims. It was first occupied by Carl B. Mims, C. H. Mims's son and business partner, in 1950; Carl B. Mims purchased the house from his father in 1953 and still owns the property today.

### **Hilton Street**

#### **1800 Hilton – John L. Brooks House – 1940**

#### **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile and stands at the northeast corner of E. Whitaker Mill Road and Hilton Street. It has a brick foundation and is sheathed with wide weatherboards with mitered corners and has six-over-six wood sash windows throughout, including windows in each gable. There is a flush front gable over the left (north) two bays of the façade and a low gable over the entrance, which is recessed slightly and obscured by a louvered storm door. An exterior brick chimney rises against the right (south) end of the façade with angled shoulders. The shed-roofed front porch extends across the right (south) two-thirds of the façade and is supported by turned and chamfered porch posts with a simple wood railing. The porch may be a later replacement, but is in keeping with the style of the house. The land was purchased by W. A. Harris in 1939; the earliest known resident is John L. Brooks (floor sander) in 1940.

#### **1804 Hilton – Robert G. Jones House – 1946**

#### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled bay on the left (north) end of the façade and a side-gabled wing off the right (south) elevation, likely an enclosed side porch. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and wood weatherboards with mitered corners on the right (south) wing. The house retains six-over-six wood sash windows with painted concrete windowsills throughout and rectangular louvered vents in each gable. The six-light-over-two-panel front door is sheltered by a small shed roof supported by a single, triangular bracket and is accessed by a concrete stoop. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Robert Glisson Jones in October of 1946; the earliest known resident is Wilson W. Massengill in 1948.

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**1806 Hilton – Howard A. Bundy Jr. House – 1946****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted concrete-block foundation and a painted brick veneer and interior chimney. It has six-over-six wood sash windows with concrete windowsills and soldier-course lintels on the façade. There is a one-over-one window in each gable end. A hip-roofed entrance porch on decorative metal posts shelters a six-light-over-two-panel front door and has a concrete slab porch floor. A rear shed roof addition with T-111 siding, a side entrance, and concrete steps and stoop extends from the right (south) rear. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Howard A. Bundy Jr. (clerk, Greyhound) in October of 1946; the earliest known resident is N. Clyde Sink in 1948.

**1808 Hilton – Bernard E. Robinson House – 1946****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled bay on the left (north) end of the façade. It has a painted concrete-block foundation, brick veneer, and an interior brick chimney. The six-over-six wood sash windows have concrete windowsills and soldier-course brick lintels on the facade. The six-panel door is sheltered by a small, shed roof with a triangular bracket. A former side-gabled porch on the right (south) elevation has been enclosed with vinyl siding and one-over-one windows, but a wide frieze board remains visible under the roofline. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Bernard Eugene Robinson (clerk, U.S. Post Office) in October of 1946.

**1810 Hilton – James C. Thomas House – 1946****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed rear ell on the left (north) end. The house has a concrete-block foundation, a painted brick veneer, replacement windows, and an interior painted brick chimney. The nine-light-over-two-panel replacement door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on simple, square posts with a modern wood railing. The replacement front-gabled porch has unpainted wood shingles in the gable and a shed roof on the right (south) side extends over a concrete patio. There is an original six-over-six wood sash window and triangular gable vent in the left (north) gable end. The shed-roofed rear ell has six-over-six wood sash windows and vinyl siding. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to James C. Thomas (salesman, Kimbrell's) in November of 1946.

**1812 Hilton – Howard L. Laws House – 1946****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, brick veneer, brick windowsills and soldier-course lintels, and interior brick chimney. The house retains eight-over-eight wood sash windows throughout and a six-panel wood door. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by square columns with a later wood railing that extends around the porch and uncovered concrete patio to its right (south). There is a single window and triangular vent in each gable end. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Howard Lee Laws (U.S. Army) in November of 1946.

**1814 Hilton – Howard A. Adams Jr. House – 1945, c. 1990s****NC – Building**

This altered one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and two interior brick

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chimneys. A picture window flanked by double-hung windows likely replaced a pair of original double-hung windows to the left (north) of the door. The front door is a modern replacement with decorative sidelight. A full-width shed-roofed porch, likely construction in the 1990s, wraps around the left (north) side of the house where there is a second entrance; it is supported by square posts and has a modern wood railing. There is a modern wood deck at the rear. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Howard A. Adams Jr. (U.S. Army) in October of 1945.

### **1816 Hilton – Ray J. Bryan House – 1946**

#### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted concrete-block foundation, brick veneer, concrete windowsills, brick soldier-course lintels on the façade, and an interior brick chimney. The house retains original six-over-six wood sash windows and an original three-light-over-one-panel door. The door is sheltered by a hip-roofed front porch on decorative metal posts. An uncovered concrete patio extends beyond the porch on the right (south) end. There is a single-window and triangular louvered vent in each gable end. A shed-roofed, partially enclosed deck extends from the right (south) rear. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Ray J. Bryan in September of 1946; the earliest known resident is Ray Newton in 1948.

### **Kimbrough Street**

#### **Between the two lanes of Kimbrough Street – Kimbrough Street Park – 1938**

#### **C – Site**

This one-and-a-third-acre park extends the full length of Kimbrough Street between the north and south sides of the street and is bordered by Ridley and Hilton streets on the west and east ends respectively. Designated as “Park” in the 1938 plat of the neighborhood, the park was initially used as play space for neighborhood children. The grassy park is now characterized by mature trees and several residents have planted flower and vegetable gardens on this public space.

### **700 Kimbrough – William P. Surles House – 1940**

#### **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-room-deep, full-width, hip-roofed rear wing and a smaller hip-roofed wing on the left (east) rear. The house has a brick veneer, brick windowsills and soldier-course lintels, and an interior brick chimney. There is a prominent exterior chimney on the left (east) side of the façade and a flush front gable on the right (west) end. The house retains original six-over-six wood sash windows with evidence of former shutters, as well as triangular vents in the gables. An uncovered concrete stoop accesses the front door. A metal fire stair has been added to the left (east) elevation, accessing a door at the second floor level. A flat-roofed porch on the right (west) elevation is supported by replacement wood posts with a modern, unpainted wood railing and has a decorative metal railing at the second floor level. There is an entrance at the rear of the right (west) elevation that is sheltered by a hipped roof on knee brackets. A small, vinyl-sided wing has been erected at the right (west) rear. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to William P. Surles (salesman) in October of 1940. It is currently a duplex.

**C Garage, c. 1940** – One-story, front-gabled garage has a brick foundation, wood weatherboards, and exposed eaves. Unpainted wood shingles have been added to the façade around the double-leaf wood door.



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**701 Kimbrough – Fred Troutman House – 1945****C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile, with a projecting front-gabled bay on the left (west) end of the facade and a side-gabled front porch that extends beyond the house on the right (east) end to create a carport. Its deep eaves set it apart from the other houses in the neighborhood and there are wood weatherboards in the main front gable. The exterior has brick veneer, with brick windowsills under the eight-over-eight wood sash windows, and an exterior, corbelled brick chimney on the right (east) elevation. The porch and carport are supported by decorative metal posts on brick piers with concrete caps. The porch shelters the six-light-over-two-panel door and is accessed by a brick stair. Built by George H. Wright Jr., the house was sold to Fred Troutman (machinist, Auto Parts Company) in January of 1945; the earliest known resident is Macon T. Ferrell in 1949.

**702 Kimbrough – Hugh W. and Mildred N. Adams House – 1940****C – Building**

Similar in form to homes on the west side of Ridley Street, this one-story, three-bay, double-pile, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house has a decorative front gable on the right (west) end of the façade. The house has a painted brick foundation, veneer, and an exterior chimney on the left (east) gable end with curved shoulders. The one-over-one replacement windows have brick soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills. A two-bay, flat-roofed front porch is supported by square porch posts with wood railings and shelters a six-panel front door. There are decorative curved rake boards on the front gable and rectangular louvered vents in the side gables. A modern unpainted wood deck extends from the right (west) rear. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Mildred Nesbitt Adams in October of 1940; her husband Hugh W. Adams (salesman) is the first resident listed in city directories in 1941.

**NC Shed, c. 2000** – One-story, prefabricated metal shed with a pair of sliding doors on the front gable end.

**703 Kimbrough – J. Baxter Johnson Jr. House – 1941****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with full-width flush front gable, an original slightly-recessed, side-gabled wing to the right (east), a full-width shed-roofed wing, and a weatherboard-covered side-gabled wing off of the right (east) rear that almost stands as a separate building. The main block and original side-gabled wing have a pale brick veneer, with soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills framing the eight-over-eight and six-over-six sash replacement windows. There are flat, wide weatherboards in the side gables, which match the rear and side additions, and an interior painted brick chimney. The front gable has a round, louvered gable vent. The six-panel door has a pedimented surround with fluted pilasters. An inset porch to the right (east) of the entrance is supported by a wood column and has a terra cotta floor contiguous with the entrance stoop. The modern side-gabled addition has a side-gabled entrance porch on the right (east) end and three six-over-six windows on the facade. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to J. Baxter Johnson Jr. (Esso Service Station) in October of 1941.

**704 Kimbrough – Robert E. and Eunice H. Teel House – 1940****C – Building**

This four-bay, double-pile, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house has a smaller side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation. The main block has brick veneer, a brick foundation, and two brick chimneys - one interior chimney and one on the right (west) gable end. There are six-over-six vinyl

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replacement windows under a wide frieze board on the façade. Windows on the side elevation have soldier-course brick lintels. A small, front-gabled porch supported by modern turned porch posts shelters the six-panel door. The concrete slab patio on a brick foundation extends beyond the porch to the left (east) forming a terrace across the facade with concrete-capped brick piers at each corner. The left (east) side-gabled wing is covered in aluminum siding with a single window on the facade. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Eunice H. Teel in October of 1940. The first resident listed in city directories was her husband, Robert E. Teel (Novelty Bar & Grill) in 1941.

**C Garage, c. 1940** – Front-gabled garage with T-111 sheathing, a shed-roofed bay on the left (east) elevation, and three double-leaf doors across the front elevation.

### **705 Kimbrough – Worth H. Barber House – 1949, c. 2000**

### **NC – Building**

This heavily-altered, one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the left (west) side of the façade and a gabled rear ell on the southwest corner. The house retains no visible historic fabric. It has a stuccoed foundation, composite siding, vinyl windows, and a steel, six-panel front door. The projecting front-gabled bay was added around 2000 as was the shed-roofed porch to the right (east) of the projecting wing. The porch is supported by square posts with an unpainted wood railing. An original side porch on the left (west) elevation has been enclosed. The house was built by Wright Construction Company and was sold to Worth H. Barber (mechanic, Carolina Hotel Garage) in July of 1947.

**NC Garage, c. 1980** – One-story, front-gabled garage with vinyl siding and an overhead door centered on the façade.

### **706 Kimbrough – James P. Thompson House – 1940**

### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, brick windowsills and soldier-course lintels, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (west) elevation. The house retains original six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows. The six-light-over-two-panel front door is sheltered by a gabled front porch on square posts with a wood railing and wood siding and an arched vent in the gable. There are triangular louvered vents in the gable ends of the main block. The side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation is likely an enclosed porch; it has vinyl siding, a six-over-six wood window on the left (east) elevation and a fixed twelve-light window on the façade. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and sold to James P. Thompson (salesman) in September of 1940.

### **707 Kimbrough – Winfred R. Lee House – 1947**

### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and an original six-panel door with classical surround with fluted pilasters and bulls-eye corner blocks. The door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square wood posts. There is a small rectangular louvered vent in each gable end. The house was built by Wright Construction Company and was sold to Winfred R. Lee (salesman, Pine State Creamery) in July of 1947.

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**708 Kimbrough – House – 2007****NC – Building**

This two-story, clipped-front-gabled house is of modern construction. It has a concrete foundation, vertical and horizontal composite siding and shingles, and vinyl windows. The right bay projects slightly under a gabled roof. The Craftsman-style door has matching sidelights. A shed-roofed front porch extends the full width of the façade and is supported by square posts with curved brackets. There is a shed-roofed projection on the left (east) elevation that likely accommodates a fireplace. A rear entrance on the right (west) elevation is sheltered by a shed roof with curved brackets. There is an inset porch at the right (west) rear of the second floor.

**NC Shed, c. 2007** – One-story, side-gabled prefabricated shed with T-111 sheathing and a double-leaf door and small window on the façade.

**710 Kimbrough – Paul C. Pearson House – 1941****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing on the left (east) end that appears to be an enclosed side porch, and a wide, gabled rear addition. The house has aluminum siding and two chimneys: an interior unpainted brick chimney and a whitewashed brick chimney on the left (east) gable end. It retains original six-over-six wood sash windows and a six-panel front door sheltered by a shed roof with triangular brackets. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Paul C. Pearson in February of 1941.

**711 Kimbrough – Clarence G. Mutart House – 1941, c. 1990****NC – Building**

The core of this heavily-altered, side-gabled house appears to be a mirror image of 713 Kimbrough Street. It was originally four bays wide and double-pile with a front-gabled wing on the left (west) side and an exterior chimney on the right (east) elevation. However, in the 1980s or 1990s, the form was wrapped with additions on all sides, including a secondary, offset front gable on the left (west) end of the façade. An extension of the main roofline to the east and across the facade creates a deeper porch supported by square posts on a sided knee-wall. A flat-roofed, two-car garage projects from the right (east) end of the façade with an aluminum overhead door. A one-and-a-half-story, gabled rear ell rises above and to the rear of the original side-gabled roof. The original brick chimney has been painted and the house has vinyl siding and windows throughout. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Clarence G. Mutart (salesman, Gower Pontiac Company) in April of 1941.

**712 Kimbrough – Calvin C. Bishop Jr. House – 1947****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, brick veneer, and interior brick chimney. There are one-over-one vinyl sash windows throughout with six-over-six vinyl sash windows in each gable end. Windows on the façade have brick header sills and soldier-course lintels. The original, six-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on large, square posts with flush wood weatherboards in the gable. A rear addition with wide eaves and a shed roof extends from the right (west) rear of the house. The house was built by Wright Construction Company and was sold to Calvin Clay Bishop Jr. (Bishop Music Company) in May of 1947.

**NC Shed, c. 2000** – Front-gabled, prefabricated shed with a double-leaf front door and T-111 sheathing.

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**713 Kimbrough – Bernard A. and Iola S. Rich House – 1940****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a large, flush front gable over the two right (east) bays of the façade. The house has aluminum siding, but retains original eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows and a round louvered vent in the front gable. The six-panel door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch with turned porch posts and replacement railings. On the left (west) elevation, an exterior painted brick chimney is partially surrounded by a low-pitched, hip-roofed wing that may be an enclosed side porch; it has a group of three windows on the front elevation. There is a gabled rear ell at the right (east) rear. According to a neighbor, Janet Jackson, this was the first house constructed on the block. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Iola S. Rich in August of 1940; her husband Bernard A. Rich (service inspector, Burroughs Adding Machine Company) is the first resident listed in city directories in 1941.

**714 Kimbrough – Silas M. F. Beasley House – 1947****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with two gabled front dormers and a wide, shed-roofed rear addition. The house has a brick veneer with brick windowsills and soldier-course lintels, and an interior brick chimney. It has replacement vinyl windows throughout, but retains a nine-light-over-two-panel door sheltered by a front-gabled roof on decorative metal posts over a concrete stoop. There is a single window with aluminum awning in each gable end. A side-gabled porch on the left (east) elevation has a painted concrete-block foundation and been enclosed with vinyl siding and six-light awning windows. The house was built by Wright Construction and was sold to Silas Maynard Filmore Beasley (plasterer) in May of 1947.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – Prefabricated, one-story, front-gabled shed with plywood sheathing.

**715 Kimbrough – Julian A. Bland House – 1941****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation. The house has a painted brick foundation and veneer with corbelling on each end where the wall meets the gable, which is covered with vinyl siding. The six-over-six wood sash windows have brick windowsills and soldier-course lintels. The interior brick chimney has decorative detailing at the top. The original six-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a low, gabled porch on decorative metal posts. There is a single window in the left (west) gable end. An original gabled wing on the right (east) end of the house is recessed slightly from the façade and has an eight-over-eight wood sash window. A modern side-gabled frame garage has been added to the right (east) rear and is covered with vinyl siding; it extends beyond the house on the right end and has an overhead door facing the street. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Julian A. Bland (auditor) in October of 1941.

**716 Kimbrough – Burton M. Emory House – 1947****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, brick veneer, and brick windowsills. There are brick soldier-course lintels on the façade only and an interior brick chimney. It retains six-over-six wood sash windows, including a single window in each gable. The front-gabled porch is supported by decorative metal posts and has wood weatherboards in the gable. The concrete slab porch extends to the right (west) to form a patio that has been

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covered with an aluminum awning on decorative metal posts. The house was built by Wright Construction Company and was sold to Burton McKee Emory (bus operator, Carolina Coach) in April of 1947.

### **717 Kimbrough – Manly E. Carroll Sr. House – 1941**

#### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a flush front gable on the right (east) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer with brick windowsills and soldier-course brick lintels over the replacement windows. The interior brick chimney has decorative detailing at the top. The house has a replacement front door within a surround with fluted pilasters. There is evidence of a former gabled porch, which has been removed. A side-gabled wing on the left (west) side of the house is recessed slightly from the façade and has vinyl siding and a window in its second-floor gable end. A shed-roofed porch covers a concrete patio with modern railing in front of the recessed wing. A side-gabled wing with vinyl siding extends from the left rear (northwest) corner of the house. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Manly E. Carroll Sr. (salesman, Bernhard's) in May of 1941.

### **718 Kimbrough – Sidney G. Campbell House – 1947**

#### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, brick veneer, and an interior brick chimney. The six-over-six replacement windows have soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills. Each gable end has a wood, double-hung window with a louvered vent in the upper sash and a six-light lower sash. The nine-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on round columns with wood weatherboards in the gable and a wide frieze board. On the left (east) gable end, a former side-gabled porch has been enclosed with T-111 sheathing; to the rear of the house, a shed-roofed addition has wood weatherboards. The house was built by Wright Construction Company and was sold to Sidney Graham Campbell (mechanic, Conn-Gower Pontiac Company) in April of 1947; the earliest known resident is Kenneth G. Pierce in 1948.

**NC Shed, c. 1990** - Front-gabled frame shed with a double-leaf front door and T-111 sheathing.

### **719 Kimbrough – Percy D. Lee House – 1942**

#### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, three-bay, double-pile, Minimal Traditional-style house is veneered with a distinctive grey brick. It has original six-over-six wood sash windows with soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills. A small front-gabled porch with slender wood posts and a modern railing has aluminum siding in the gable. It shelters a six-panel front door with a flat pilaster surround. There is a one-bay-wide, single-pile wing on the right (east) elevation flush with the façade and veneered with the same grey brick. A shed-roofed wing on the left (west) elevation is sheathed with aluminum siding. There is an interior brick chimney. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Percy D. Lee (service manager, Gower Pontiac Company) in January of 1942.

### **720 Kimbrough – Walter B. Baker House – 1947, c. 2005**

#### **NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has been altered with the addition of a large, projecting front-gabled bay on the left (east) end of the façade and a smaller, offset front-gabled bay in front of the first gable, both added around 2005. It has a concrete-block foundation, painted brick veneer, and replacement, six-over-six windows with soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills. The additions have vinyl shingle sheathing and an arched window on the facade. An inset porch on the right (west) side of the larger front gable is supported by a square porch post and shelters the

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original six-panel front door. There is an interior painted brick chimney and a gabled screen porch at the right (west) rear corner. The house was built by Wright Construction Company and was sold to Walter Busick Baker (salesman, Raleigh Auto Supply) in March of 1947.

**721 Kimbrough – Robert B. King House – 1942, c. 2000****NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted brick veneer and replacement windows throughout. The house has three modern additions, likely constructed within the last ten years, which render the property non-contributing. These include a two-bay-wide, front-gabled wing on the left (west) end of the façade and two gabled additions at the rear. A shed-roofed porch has been constructed to the right (east) of the front-gabled wing and has been enclosed with screens, obscuring the front door. The house does retain an original brick chimney and triangular vents in the gable ends. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Robert B. King (secretary, Seaboard Railway division offices) in April of 1942.

**722 Kimbrough – Luther R. Goulder Jr. House – 1940****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the left (east) side and an enclosed side-gabled porch on the right (west) side. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and replacement windows throughout. There is a prominent double-shouldered chimney on the façade. The original four-light-over-four-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a molded cornice and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with an arched fascia on square posts with an original wood rail. The side-gabled porch flush with the right (west) end of the facade has been enclosed and has a fixed-pane window on the façade. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Luther R. Goulder Jr. (foreman, Seaboard Railway) in March of 1940.

**723 Kimbrough – Calvin C. Bishop House I – 1943****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a small, side-gabled wing, flush with the façade, on the right (east) end of the house. The house has a brick veneer, original six-over-six wood sash windows with soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills, and an interior brick chimney. There is vinyl siding and rectangular louvered vents in the gables. The four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch with turned porch posts, modern railing, and concrete slab floor. A shed-roofed rear porch extends from the right (east) rear and opens to a modern, unpainted wood deck. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Calvin C. Bishop (Bishop's Soda Shop) in September of 1943. Bishop later moved to a house at 713 E. Whitaker Mill Road.

**NC Outbuilding, c. 1970** – One-story, front-gabled outbuilding with overhanging eaves, entrance on the right (east) end, and vinyl siding.

**724 Kimbrough – Maurice F. Haggerty House – 1940****C – Building**

This one-story, three-bay, double-pile, house stands apart from others in the neighborhood because of its low-pitched hipped roof. It has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and original six-over-six wood sash windows. A hip-roofed bay projects slightly from the right (west) end of the façade. The six-light-over-two-panel front door is centered on the facade under a small aluminum awning. A full-width, hip-roofed rear addition includes a bay window in the northeast corner, a side entrance, and a small,

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modern deck. A lovely willow tree stands in the front yard. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Maurice F. Haggerty (tire mileage representative, U.S. Tire Dealers Corporation) in May of 1940.

**725 Kimbrough – Ralph C. Pedigo House – 1952****C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled bay on the left (west) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer with aluminum siding in the gables. There are two brick chimneys: an interior chimney near the left (west) end and an exterior chimney with sloped brick shoulders on the right (east) gable end. Original eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows have soldier-course lintels and windowsills. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that extends across the right (east) two-thirds of the façade and is supported by slender wood posts. There is vertical board sheathing and a slightly projecting forty-two light wood picture window under the porch roof. A full-width, shed-roofed addition extends across the rear, and a lower shed roof covers a small, attached shed in the northwest corner. The house is listed as “Under Construction” in the 1951 city directory. The earliest known occupant is Ralph C. Pedigo in 1952.

**726 Kimbrough – Robert C. Coggin House – 1940****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted brick foundation, asbestos siding, and six-over-six wood sash windows throughout. The house has a replacement fifteen-panel door sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square posts. There is an exterior double-shoulder brick chimney on the right (west) elevation. There is a triangular gable vent and small square window in the left (east) gable end. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Robert C. Coggin (inspector) in September of 1940.

**NC Carport, c. 1960** – Flat-roofed metal carport on metal pole supports.

**727 Kimbrough – Mrs. Lula H. Welch House – 1952****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile, with a projecting front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the façade and a single gabled dormer on the west. The house has a painted brick foundation, wide, German-profile weatherboards, and an unpainted brick chimney in the left (west) gable end. There are six-over-six wood sash windows throughout including in the front dormer. A square, four-light window is centered in the front gable. A side-gabled wing on the right (east) gable end appears to be an enclosed side porch, but has wood siding and windows matching the main block. The six-panel door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that extends across the left (west) two bays of the façade. It is supported by square posts with simple moldings and has a canvas awning. The form is similar to houses in the six-hundred block of Mills Street. The house is listed as “Under Construction” in the 1951 city directory. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Lula H. Welch in 1952.

**728 Kimbrough – E. C. Faison House – 1940****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the façade and a gabled rear ell at the southwest corner. It has a painted brick foundation, asbestos siding and painted brick chimney with stepped shoulders on the façade. It has replacement windows throughout and the six-panel door is sheltered by a small, shed



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roof supported by a decorative metal post. A side-gabled bay porch on the left (east) gable end has an inset porch on the northeast corner with square porch posts and a wide frieze board. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to E. C. Faison (employee, Seaboard Railway) in April of 1940.

**NC Shed, c. 2005** – One-story, front-gabled shed with beaded wood siding, a nine-light-over-one-panel door on the east gable end, and a three light awning window on the north side.

**729 Kimbrough – Theron C. Pate House – 1952, c. 1995****NC - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the façade. The house has a painted brick veneer with vinyl siding in the gables, a half-round vent in the front gable, and an exterior painted brick chimney in the left (west) gable end. The house has replacement windows throughout including a picture window to the left (west) of the replacement front door. A shed-roofed porch extends across the left (west) two bays and is supported by square posts with a modern railing. The house has been altered by the c. 1995 addition of a front dormer with vinyl siding and paired windows. There is a metal stair on the right (east) elevation accessing attic living space. An inset porch on the northwest corner of the house has been enclosed and a modern deck added to the rear of the house. The site slopes to the rear to expose a single, overhead garage door at the basement level of the northeast corner. The house is listed as “Under Construction” in the 1951 city directory. The earliest known occupant is Theron C. Pate (traveling salesman) in 1952.

**Mial Street****517 Mial – Julius C. Hodge House – 1949****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and octagonal vents in the gables. The replacement front door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on simple square posts with a vinyl railing. There is a second entrance on the left (west) elevation. No chimney remains. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to Julius C. Hodge (city police) in May of 1949.

**NC Carport, c. 1970** – Pre-fabricated metal carport with metal posts and metal sheathing.

**518 Mial – John L. Holloway House – 1949****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the façade, a gabled rear ell at the right (west) rear and a gabled bay projecting from the right (west) elevation. The house has a brick foundation, interior brick chimney, vinyl siding, and original six-over-six wood sash windows throughout. The front-gabled bay has an original brick veneer that extends across the lower one-half of the façade of the main block. The replacement front door is sheltered by an inset porch on the left (east) elevation of the projecting front bay and is supported by a decorative metal post. A second entrance on the left (east) elevation is sheltered by a small, cantilevered shed roof. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to John L. Holloway (employee, State College) in April of 1949.

**NC Shed, c. 1970** – Pre-fabricated, front-gabled metal shed.

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**519 Mial – Edward L. Anderson House – 1949**

**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a gabled wing (likely an enclosed porch) on the right (east) elevation. The building has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding and windows, an original six-panel door, and an interior brick chimney. There is a three-light picture window to the left (west) of the door and original rectangular vents in the gables. A shed-roofed extension of the main roof shelters the front door and the windows to either side of the door. An enclosed porch on the right (east) end of the house has sliding patio doors on the façade that lead to a modern, unpainted wood deck. A low, painted concrete-block retaining wall extends across the front of the property. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to Edward L. Anderson (Minute Grill) in May of 1949.

**520 Mial – Frances Louise York House – 1949**

**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed ell at the left (east) rear. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, wood weatherboards throughout, six-over-six wood sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, front-gabled porch on Tuscan columns with an octagonal vent in the gable. The right (west) bay has a low flush gable with board-and-batten sheathing. A second entrance on the right (west) elevation is sheltered by a small, cantilevered shed-roof. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to Frances Louise York in April of 1949; the earliest known occupant is James H. McBrayer in 1951.

**NC Shed, c. 1990** – Pyramidal-roofed shed with brick foundation, wood weatherboards, corrugated metal roof, and single door. The shed may be a reconstruction or have been moved from another site.

**521 Mial – Beaman O. Puryear House – 1949**

**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a flat-roofed, partially, enclosed porch on the left (west) end of the façade. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, and vinyl windows. It retains an interior brick chimney and rectangular vents in the gables. The replacement front door is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by a vinyl-covered post at the front right (east) corner. The porch has been enclosed on the left (west) side and has aluminum siding, a multi-light picture window on the façade, and three floor-to-ceiling multi-light windows on the left (west) elevation. A second entrance on the right (east) side of the building is sheltered by an extension of the main roof eave supported by a decorative metal post. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to Beaman Otis Puryear (teller, Security National Bank) in May of 1949.

**NC Shed, c. 1990** – Pre-fabricated, gambrel-roofed shed with plywood sheathing and a double-leaf door on the front elevation.

**525 Mial – Vacant**

**529 Mial – House – 2008**

**NC – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled house is of new construction. It is three bays wide and triple-pile with a brick veneered foundation, composite siding, and vinyl windows. It has composite shingles in the main front gable, under the porch and on one-story, projecting gabled blocks on each side elevation. The left bay projects slightly under a front-gabled roof. The front-gabled porch is supported by oversized battered posts on brick piers and has an arched soffit.

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**604 Mial – Thomas P. Riddle House – 1948****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house has a Cape Cod-influenced form that is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade and a one-story, full-width, shed-roofed rear ell. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. There are paired windows on the second-floor level of the gable ends. The six-panel front door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters; it is sheltered by a fabric awning and is accessed by a concrete stoop with replacement wood rail. A side entrance to the house, located on the right (west) elevation of the rear ell is sheltered by a shed roof. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Thomas Peyton Riddle (appraiser, David G. Allen) in April of 1948.

**605 Mial – John A. Erwin House – 1948****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the left (west) side. The house has a painted brick veneer and artificial wood shakes on the right (east) side of the façade, replacing earlier asbestos or wood sheathing. It has a large stepped brick chimney on the left (west) elevation and two gabled dormers on the façade. The house has replacement windows throughout with a pair of windows to the right (east) of the door. There are windows (paired on the left end) and triangular vents in the gabled ends. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a fabric awning and is accessed by a concrete stoop with a replacement railing. The house is identical in form to 1950 and 2006 Bernard Street; it was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to John Alonzo Erwin (co-manager, Hotel Raleigh) in April of 1948.

**NC Garage, c. 1990** – Large, one-story, two-bay side-gabled frame garage with vinyl siding and windows.

**606 Mial – William H. Stevens House – 1948****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has asbestos siding, an interior brick chimney, and original six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows. There is a single window and triangular vent in each gable end. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a small gabled porch on slender posts with an original wood railing. The house is currently very overgrown and difficult to view. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to William H. Stevens (driver, Carolina Coach) in April of 1948.

**NC Carport, c. 1960** – Flat-roofed metal carport on decorative metal posts.

**607 Mial – Robert C. Geiselman House – 1948****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. There are replacement windows throughout with metal awnings. Windows on the façade have wood aprons below. There is a paired window in the left (west) gable end, a single window in the right (east) gable end, and triangular vents in each end. The six-panel front door is sheltered by an aluminum awning on decorative metal posts with a matching railing. There is an attached, flat-roofed metal carport on the right (east) elevation with slender wood supports. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Robert C. Geiselman (representative, Curtis Pub) in July of 1948.

**NC Shed, c. 1965** – One-story, front-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing.

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### 608 Mial – William F. Ferguson House – 1948

### C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and replacement windows throughout. There are two gabled dormers on the façade and an interior brick chimney. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a low hip-roofed porch on square posts with an original wood railing. There is a single window in the left (east) gable end, a paired window in the right (west) gable end, and triangular vents in both gables. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to William F. Ferguson (instructor, State College) in April of 1948. The earliest known occupant is Marvin H. Lee in 1950.

**NC Shed, c. 1960** – One-story, side-gabled frame shed with wood weatherboards and an entrance on the west elevation.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – One-story, side-gabled frame shed with plywood sheathing, one-over-one sash windows, double-leaf door on the front elevation, and a shed-roofed open bay across the rear.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – One-story, front-gabled pre-fabricated frame shed with plywood sheathing and double-leaf door on the front elevation.

### 609 Mial – Ormand S. Broughton House – 1948, c. 1990

### NC – Building

This altered one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick foundation, unpainted wood weatherboards, and six-over-six wood sash windows. There is a paired window in the left (west) gable; the east end is not visible. The front-gabled porch was likely enclosed in the early 1990s and has nine-over-nine wood sash windows added to the front and left (west) sides and a new entrance on the right (east) side. A kneewall covered with flush wood weatherboards shelters a patio to the right (east) of the entrance. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Ormand S. Broughton (guard, State Prison) in May of 1948.

### 610 Mial – Perry A. DeMent House – 1948

### C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile and is oriented with the gable-end facing the street. The house has a concrete-block foundation, wood weatherboards, and an interior brick chimney. There are replacement windows throughout, including a single window in the front gable. The four-light-over-four-panel front door has lights arranged in a fan pattern and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by slender wood posts with a modern wood railing. There are two gabled dormers on the right (west) elevation, a wide, gabled dormer on the left (east) elevation, and a one-story, shed-roofed addition on the left (east) side. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Perry A. DeMent (service manager, Gulf Oil) in April of 1948. The earliest known occupant is Charles W. Jordan in 1949.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – Pre-fabricated, one-story, gambrel-roofed shed with vinyl sheathing.

### 611 Mial – Donald G. Joyner House – 1948

### C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house has a Cape Cod-influenced form that is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the facade. It has a painted concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, and an interior brick chimney with a single corbel. The house has one-over-one vinyl sash windows and an entrance on the west gable end is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch with wood supports and a Chippendale-style railing. There are paired windows and triangular vents in

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each gable end. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Donald G. Joyner (driver, F. D. Cline Construction) in April of 1948.

### 612 Mial – James O. Wilkerson House – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, Minimal Traditional-style house has a Cape Cod-influenced form oriented sidewise on the lot with the gable end facing the street and two gabled dormers on the left (east) elevation. It is two bays wide and triple-pile with a painted brick veneer on the first floor and wood siding in the gables and dormers. A small, pent roof across the facade shelters a nine-light-over-three-panel door and two small six-over-six, double-hung, wood windows with a brick panel between them. A flower box runs under the front windows and a concrete pad and brick steps lead to the front door. There is a single window and triangular louvered vent in the front gable. A large deck extends along the right (west) side, accessed by a side entrance under a shed roof with wood brackets. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to James O. Wilkerson (employee, Electric Service) in April of 1948.

### 613 Mial – James E. Vinson House – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a large flush gable near the right (east) end of the façade and a single gabled dormer near the left (west) end. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, is covered with wood shingles, and has an interior brick chimney. Windows are replacement six-over-six vinyl sash windows and there is a large, thirty-six-light garden window with a small, hipped roof on the façade. A small, side-gabled porch on the right (east) elevation has a decorative, flush front gable, square posts, slender square balusters, and a spindle frieze. The original door has a four-light fanlight over four panels. The rear pitch of the main roof has been raised significantly, and a rear gable covers a screened porch. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to James E. Vinson (mechanic, Carolina Coach) in April of 1948.

### 614 Mial – House – c. 2009

#### NC – Building

This newly-constructed house is one-and-a-half stories with a three-bay, double-pile form, a side-gabled roof, and a full-width, one-and-a-half-story, gabled rear ell. It has a concrete-block foundation and composite weatherboards with stone veneer on the right (west) two-thirds of the façade (under the gabled porch) and board-and-batten on a shed-roofed front dormer. The house has vinyl windows throughout and a six-light-over-two-panel door. The two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch roof has board-and-batten and a single, three-light window in the gable; it is supported by stone-veneered piers with battered, paneled posts that rise to square caps. Architectural details include brackets under the wide eaves and exposed rafter tails.

**NC Shed, c. 2009** - This small, front-gabled shed has a single door on the gable end and is covered with composite weatherboards. It has wide eaves and brackets to match the main house.

### 615 Mial – James E. Towler House – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, original eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows, and an unpainted interior brick chimney. The foundation extends to form a small entrance porch with a concrete slab floor that accesses a nine-light-over-three-panel front door under a simple

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aluminum awning supported by metal posts and railings. Each gable end has both a triangular, louvered vent and a single window. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to James E. Towler in April of 1948.

### 616 Mial – Charles E. Johnson House – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and a modern sided chimney flue on the right (west) elevation with no foundation. Six-over-six wood sash windows are both single and paired on the facade. The front door is a four-light-over-four-panel door with lights arranged in a fan pattern and is sheltered by a small front-gabled porch with replacement turned posts and lattice screening on each side. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Charles E. Johnson (clerk, Carolina Coach) in April of 1948.

**NC Garage, c. 1990** - Shed-roofed garage with T-111 sheathing and double-leaf door on the front elevation.

### 617 Mial – Clifton L. Rosser House – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade. It has a painted brick foundation and veneer, an interior painted brick chimney, and vinyl siding on the dormers. The house has eight-over-eight and six-over-six vinyl replacement windows throughout, including paired windows in the left (west) gable and a single window in the right (east) gable. The six-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by fluted columns with a concrete slab floor and steps and vinyl siding in the gable. There is a triangular, louvered vent in each gable. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Clifton L. Rosser (meter repairman, Raleigh Electric) in April of 1948.

**NC Shed, c. 1990** - Small front-gabled shed with T-11 sheathing and no visible door.

### 618 Mial – Robert J. Wysocki House – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay with paired windows on the left (east) end of the façade. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. It retains eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows throughout. The replacement front door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a molded cornice. A shed-roofed porch extends across the right (west) two-thirds of the façade and is supported by turned posts with modern railing. There are louvered vents in each gable and a shed-roofed addition across the rear of the house. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Robert J. Wysocki (clerk, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company) in April of 1948.

### 619 Mial – Ralph S. Bunting House – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and an interior painted brick chimney. The gabled dormers each have a single window and there are paired windows in the left (west) gable end and a single window in the right (east) gable end. The four-light-over-four-panel door has lights arranged in a fan pattern. It has an aluminum door surround and is sheltered by an aluminum awning on decorative metal posts. A later concrete patio extends nearly the full width of the

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façade. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Ralph S. Bunting (mechanic, Powell-Stewart Motor Company) in April of 1948.

### **620 Mial – Carl A. Watson House – 1948**

#### **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is similar to several others in the district, but is oriented with its gable end facing the street. It is two bays wide and double-pile with a flush gable and gabled dormer on the left (east) elevation and a two-story rear ell on the south elevation. There is a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, and an interior painted brick chimney. The house retains original eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows throughout with an octagonal window at the two-story rear. The offset front-gabled porch has turned posts and modern railings. An entrance on the right (west) elevation is sheltered by a small, shed roof supported by small curved brackets. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Carl A. Watson (salesman, Noland Company) in April of 1948.

**NC Shed, c. 1990** – One-story, front-gabled, pre-fabricated shed with wide eaves, a double-leaf door, and T-111 sheathing.

### **621 Mial – Jesse F. Price House – 1948, c. 1990**

#### **NC – Building**

This altered one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a single gabled dormer on the left (west) elevation. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and one-over-one replacement windows throughout. The front-gabled front porch is supported by decorative metal posts with a metal railing and shelters a nine-light-over-two-panel door. The house was altered with the addition of a side-gabled rear ell sometime before 1995; the addition has a flush side-gabled roof over an inset porch with an octagonal window on the attic level. Additionally, a pair of gabled dormers on the right (east) elevation were altered with the installation of shed roofs c. 2000. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Jesse Floyd Price (office manager, Curtiss Candy) in April of 1948. The earliest known resident was R. Braxton Flye in 1949.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** - Side-gabled shed has vinyl siding, double-leaf door, and gable-end window.

### **700 Mial – Edward C. Burks House – 1952, c. 1990**

#### **NC – Building**

Located at the southeast corner of Brewer and Mial streets, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a painted brick foundation and veneer, an interior brick chimney, and a large painted exterior chimney on the right (west) gable end with distinctive, curved brick shoulders. It has replacement one-over-one windows throughout, each with a brick windowsill. An inset front porch on the right (west) front corner has been enclosed, likely in the early 1990s with aluminum siding and has a six-panel door and a large, fifteen-light picture window. There is a concrete slab front stoop on a brick foundation, brick steps and a brick planter under the picture window. A full-width, shed-roofed rear addition connects to a shed-roofed wing on the left (southeast) corner that extends further to a carport supported by round metal posts. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Robert White Hutchins in April of 1952. The earliest known occupant is Edward C. Burks (publications, State College) in 1953; Burks purchased the property from Hutchins in April of 1953.

**NC Garage, c. 1960** - Front-gabled, concrete-block garage with vertical paneling and rectangular vents in the gables. The garage door has been removed and replaced by an eight-light fixed window and flat



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panels; a single door is on the right (west) side. The left (east) side of the gable roof has been extended into a porch, supported by round metal posts, with an exposed beam and rafters.

**701 Mial – Ralph M. Moore House – 1953****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is the only home at the intersection of Brewer and Mial streets that is set diagonally on the lot, facing the intersection. The three-bay, double-pile house has a brick foundation and veneer and an interior brick chimney. It retains original, six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows, with soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills on the brick-veneered elevations. An inset front porch on the front right (southeast) corner has aluminum siding, which continues along the upper half of the left side of the façade. The porch shelters a six-panel door and group of three windows. It is supported by decorative metal posts with a matching railing. The house is listed as “Under Construction” in the 1952 city directory and was likely built by C. H. Mims; the earliest known occupant is Ralph M. Moore (salesman, Sears) in 1953.

**704 Mial – Paul E. Ferguson House – 1952****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a flush front gable on the right (west) end of the facade and a two-bay-wide inset entrance porch to the left (east). The house has a brick foundation and veneer, an interior brick chimney, and vinyl siding in the front gable, the inset porch, and on a shed-roofed rear addition. The house has replacement eight-over-eight and six-over-six sash windows throughout, each with soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills on the brick-veneered elevations. The inset porch is supported by square posts with a modern railing and shelters a three-panel door and a picture window on the left (east) side of the façade. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Paul E. Ferguson (draftsman, State Highway & Public Works Commission) in April of 1952. The earliest known occupant is Clarence W. Smith in 1953.

**NC Shed, c. 1990** - Gambrel-roofed shed with T-111 sheathing, a concrete-block pier foundation, and double-leaf door on the front elevation.

**705 Mial – James H. Williams House – 1953****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a flush front gable on the left (west) end of the facade over a single eight-over-eight window. The house has a painted brick veneer, as well as weathered wood shingles in the front gable and at the inset porch. It has an unpainted interior brick chimney and six-over-six wood sash windows, each window with a brick windowsill and a soldier-course lintel. There is a large fifteen-light picture window on the right (east) end of the façade, under the inset porch roof. The porch roof shelters a six-panel door and the concrete slab extends beyond the roof overhang to form a terrace with a modern, wood railing. The house is listed as “Under Construction” in the 1952 city directory and was likely erected by C. H. Mims; the earliest known occupant is James H. Williams (helper, C. H. Mims & Sons Plumbing & Heating) in 1953.

**708 Mial – Benny S. Tesh House – 1952****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a flush front gable on the right (west) side of the façade and slightly-recessed, side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation. The house has a brick foundation and veneer, an interior brick chimney, and vinyl shingles in the front gable. It has replacement windows throughout and rectangular louvered vents in the gables, each

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with a soldier-course lintel and brick windowsill. An inset porch on the left (east) end of the façade is supported by a single square post and has a modern, wood railing on a concrete slab floor. Brick steps access the porch and a low brick planter extends from the stair to the right (west) side of the façade. From the left (east) end, board and batten is visible where the lower, gabled wing intersects the main block. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Benny S. Tesh (city police) in April of 1952.

**NC Shed, c. 1995** – Front-gabled frame shed with flush sheathing and a double-leaf door on the front elevation.

**NC Shed, c. 2000** – Front-gabled shed with flush sheathing and a single door on the front elevation.

### 709 Mial – Dale J. Paul House – 1953

#### C – Building

Similar in form to 708 Mial, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a slightly-recessed, side-gable wing on the right (east) elevation. The house has a painted brick foundation, veneer, and interior brick chimney. Flush sheathing covers the larger gable where the two roofs intersect and wide frieze board extends across the facade just below the eave. The house retains original six-over-six wood sash windows, with brick windowsills throughout and brick soldier-course lintels on the side elevations. The six-panel door is sheltered by an inset porch on the right (east) end of the façade with a single, square post support and a replacement railing. The house is listed as “Under Construction” in the 1952 city directory and was likely constructed by C. H. Mims; the earliest known occupant is Dale J. Paul (underwriter, Farm Bureau Mutual Auto Insurance) in 1953.

### 712 Mial – Joe P. Harris House – 1952

#### C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a flush front gable over an inset porch on the right (west) end of the façade. The house has a brick foundation, veneer, and interior brick chimney. The inset porch walls, front gable, and gabled rear addition are all covered with vinyl siding, which continues across the upper half of the left end of the façade. Windows are one-light sliding or one-over-one vinyl replacement windows and there is a picture window flanked by one-light casement windows on the right (west) end of the façade, under the inset porch roof. The porch is supported by square posts and has a modern wood railing with ball-capped newel posts. It shelters a two-light-over-four-panel door. A wide frieze board extends across the façade. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Joe Plumber Harris (driver, Greyhound) in April of 1952.

**NC Shed, c. 1960** - Small, front-gabled shed with a shed-roofed bay on the (left) east side has flush plywood sheathing, a six-panel door, and a one-over-one window in the gable end.

### 713 Mial – George H. Fussell House – 1952

#### C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house has a two-bay-wide, double-pile block on the right (east) side and a one-bay-wide, side-gabled block on the left (west) side. The left-side block has a slightly higher roofline, a flush front gable, and projects slightly from the other block. The house has a brick foundation, brick veneer on the gable ends, and an interior brick chimney. The façade is covered with board-and-batten sheathing and a full-width, shed-roofed rear ell is covered with German-profile siding. The house has eight-over-eight and six-over-six vinyl sash windows throughout, with soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills on the side elevations. A shed-roofed porch shelters a four-light-over-four-panel door with lights arranged in a fan pattern. It has a concrete slab floor with a square wood corner post and modern railing. The

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house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to George H. Fussell (underwriter, Farm Bureau Mutual Auto Insurance) in June of 1952.

### **716 Mial – Joseph D. Pleasant House – 1952, c. 1990**

### **NC – Building**

This two-bay, double-pile, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house has an inset porch on the right (west) corner of the main block and a one-bay-wide, side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation that is flush with the porch wall. The house has a painted brick foundation and veneer with modern composite siding on the inset porch, right gable end, and rear addition. The replacement windows on the side elevations retain soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills. No chimneys remain. An original four-light-over-four-panel door remains on the façade with lights arranged in a fan pattern. The inset porch has been altered, by enclosing a section on the left (east) end, likely in the early 1990s, and installing a modern, unpainted wood railing. It extends beyond the roof to the right (west) end of the building as an uncovered patio. A large, full-width gabled addition, dating from the late 1980s or early 1990s, enlarges the footprint significantly. A modern brick retaining wall extends across the rear of the property. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Joseph Daniel Pleasant (trainman, Norfolk Southern Railway) in April of 1952.

### **717 Mial – Charles N. Chappell House – 1952**

### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation, flush with the inset porch on the left (west) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl siding on the upper half of the main façade, and a wide frieze board across the façade. It retains original two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows with brick windowsills throughout and soldier-course lintels on the brick-veneered elevations. The replacement front door is sheltered by an inset front porch with decorative metal supports and railing. It has aluminum awnings extending the porch roofline and over windows on the façade. No chimney is visible. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Charles N. Chappell (city firefighter) in June of 1952.

**NC Shed, c. 1960** - This asymmetrical front-gabled shed has vertical board siding, a double-leaf front door, and no roof overhang. It is mostly obscured by a high, wood fence.

### **720 Mial – Johnnie C. English House – 1952**

### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a slightly-recessed, side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation. The house has a brick foundation, veneer, and interior brick chimney. There is aluminum siding on the façade of the right (west) wing and at the inset porch. The house retains original, eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows and rectangular louvered vents in the gables, with soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills on the brick-veneered elevations. A twelve-light picture window is at the front of the side-gabled wing. There are aluminum awnings sheltering windows on the façade and left (west) elevation. The side-gabled bay is flush with the inset porch, which is supported by a decorative metal post, has a concrete slab floor, decorative metal railing, and shelters a six-panel front door. A full-width, rear gable addition with brick veneer extends the footprint and includes an inset entrance on the right (west) elevation. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Johnnie C. English (barber, Swain's Barber Shop) in April of 1952.

**C Garage, c. 1952** - Front-gabled frame garage with wide masonite siding and full-width sliding doors.

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**721 Mial – Daniel R. Pate House – 1952****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with an inset porch along the right (east) two-thirds of the façade. The house has a brick foundation, veneer, and interior brick chimney. There is aluminum siding on the flat-roofed rear ell and at the inset porch and a wide frieze board across the façade. The house has one-over-one wood sash windows with soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills on the side elevations. A group of three two-over-two, horizontal-pane windows are located on the right (east) end of the façade, under the inset porch roof. The solid wood door is centered on the façade under the inset porch roof and is accessed by a concrete slab porch floor with a brick planter that extends to the right (east) end of the façade. A brick stoop and stairs lead to a door on the right (east) elevation and there is a modern wood deck at the rear. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Daniel R. Pate (clerk, Grimes Supply) in April of 1952.

**724 Mial – Garland H. Jones Jr. House – 1952****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed rear ell on the left (east) end. The house has a painted brick veneer, replacement windows throughout, an interior brick chimney, and a wide friezeboard on the facade. The left side of the façade is recessed slightly to create a shallow inset porch with a modern, unpainted wood railing. A two-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the façade. There are rectangular gabled vents in each gable end. The shed-roofed rear addition is of frame construction with plywood sheathing. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Garland H. Jones Jr. (deputy County Tax Collector) in April of 1952.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – One-story, pre-fabricated, front-gabled frame garage with plywood sheathing and a single window and door on the front elevation.

**725 Mial – Robert H. Smith House – 1952****C – Building**

This one-story house is three bays wide and double-pile and has the only gable-on-hip roof in the neighborhood. It has a brick foundation and veneer, interior brick chimney, and a wide friezeboard wrapping around the entire exterior. The windows are all replacement, one-over-one vinyl windows, each with a brick sill. An inset porch on the west end of the façade shelters a six-panel front door and a pair of windows. The porch walls and a small shed-roofed addition at the northwest corner of the house are covered in cedar shakes. The porch floor has been extended into the front yard with brick veneer and modern wooden railing. A low brick retaining wall extends along the driveway on the right (east) side of the house. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Robert H. Smith (manager, Grimes Supply) in April of 1952.

**NC Garage, c. 2000** - Large, one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, two-car garage with vinyl siding, an overhead garage door, window in the gable, and skylights on the front elevation.

**728 Mial – Dalma B. Moore House – 1952, c. 1990****NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with an original slightly-recessed, side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation and a full-width flush front gable. The house has a brick veneer with vinyl siding in the front and main side gables and an octagonal vent in the front gable. It retains original six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows and an interior brick chimney. An inset porch on the left (east) front corner of the house is supported by decorative metal posts and has an aluminum awning and vinyl siding. A large, c. 1990 two-story, frame addition across the rear of the house is covered with vinyl siding and overshadows the main form, rendering the house non-contributing.

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A second, smaller, shed-roofed addition on the right (west) elevation is also covered with vinyl siding, but is obscured by foliage. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Dalma B. Moore (dispatcher, Yellow Cab) in April of 1952; the earliest known resident is Robert E. King in 1953.

**729 Mial – Walter P. Dickens House – 1952****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the left (west) end. The house has a brick foundation and veneer with brick windowsills and an interior brick chimney. The house has replacement windows throughout, a replacement front door, and rectangular louvered vents in the gable ends. The left (west) end of the façade is recessed slightly creating a shallow inset front porch that is sheathed with vinyl siding and has a vinyl railing. The gabled rear ell was expanded, resulting in two different roof heights, though both have vinyl siding and windows. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Walter P. Dickens (clerk, Aeroglide) in June of 1952.

**732 Mial – Glenn A. Flinchum House – 1952****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with an original slightly-recessed side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation. The house has a brick veneer with aluminum siding in the gables, an interior brick chimney, and original six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows throughout. The two-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by an inset porch on the right (west) front corner of the house. The porch is supported by a slender wood post and has a decorative metal railing and aluminum awnings along the roofline. There is a gabled ell on the left (east) rear corner of the house that has board-and-batten sheathing. A shed-roofed block to the right (west) of the ell has vinyl siding. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Glenn A. Flinchum (statistician, State Board of Health) in April of 1952.

**NC Carport, c. 1960** – Flat-roofed metal carport with metal pole supports.

**NC Shed, c. 1960** – One-story, front-gabled frame shed with aluminum siding and a six-over-six sash window on the front elevation.

**733 Mial – Walter B. Joyner House – 1952****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front gable on the left (west) end of the façade and a full-width, shed-roofed rear wing. The house has a brick veneer with vinyl siding under the porch, covering the front gable, and on the rear shed-roofed addition. It retains eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows and has a picture window, flanked by four-light casement windows to the right (east) of the door, under the porch roof. Windows on the brick-veneered elevations have brick sills and soldier-course lintels. The inset porch extends across the right (east) two-thirds of the façade and is supported by decorative metal posts with a matching railing and aluminum awnings. Awnings also shelter the windows on the façade and south ends of the side elevations. A temporary wood ramp has been installed to access the porch. There are rectangular louvered vents in both end gables. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Walter B. Joyner (agent, Metropolitan Life Insurance) in May of 1952.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – Pre-fabricated, one-story, shed-roofed metal shed with a double-leaf door on the front elevation.

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### 736 Mial – Riley W. Pounds House – 1952

#### C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled bay on the left (east) end of the façade and a side-gabled carport bay on the right (west) end of the building. The house has a brick veneer with board-and-batten in the front gable and vinyl siding at the inset porch and on the carport. It has replacement windows throughout including a triple window to the right (west) of the door that may have replaced an earlier picture window. The four-light-over-four-panel door has lights arranged in a fan pattern. The inset porch on the right (west) front corner of the house is supported by decorative metal posts and has a matching railing. There is a shed-roofed rear porch on the left (east) end. The carport is supported by decorative metal posts on a brick knee wall and has a vinyl-sided enclosed bay at the rear accessed by a modern door within the carport. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Riley W. Pounds (salesman) in April of 1952.

### 737 Mial – John H. Davis House – 1952

#### C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with an original slightly-recessed, side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation. The house has a brick veneer with brick windowsills and soldier-course brick lintels. There is aluminum siding in the left (west) gable end, at the inset porch, and across the front of the west wing. It has two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows throughout and a six-panel front door. The inset porch at the left (west) front corner of the house is supported by decorative metal posts. There is an interior brick chimney, rectangular gable vent in both gable ends, and a modern wood deck at the rear. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to John Horace Davis (clerk, Caro Securities) in May of 1952.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – Pre-fabricated one-story, front-gabled metal shed with a double-leaf door on the front elevation.

### 741 Mial – Elmo H. Hollomon House – 1952

#### C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the right (east) end and a shed-roofed wing to the left (west) of the ell. The house has a brick veneer with brick windowsills and soldier-course brick lintels. There is vinyl siding across the upper half of the façade and at the inset porch on the right (east) end of the facade. There are vinyl windows throughout and replacement double-hung windows flanking a picture window to the right (east) of the original six-panel door. There are rectangular vents in each gable end and an interior brick chimney. The gabled and shed-roofed rear additions have vinyl slider windows and are covered with vinyl siding. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Elmo H. Holloman (dairy specialist, State Department of Agriculture) in May of 1952.

### Mills Street

### 515 Mills – Manuel L. Shackleford House – 1949

#### C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide gabled rear ell. The house has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos siding, original six-over-six wood sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a shed-roofed extension of the main roof eave supported by square posts and has an arched soffit and modern wood rail. The house retains wood shutters and rectangular louvered vents in the gables. It was built by Hi-Mount

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Homes, Inc. and was sold to Manuel L. Shackleford (superintendent, F. D. Cline Construction) in March of 1949.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – One-story, side-gabled, pre-fabricated shed with T-111 sheathing and double-leaf door on the front elevation.

### 517 Mills – Gordon A. Ritchie House – 1949

#### C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, and an interior brick chimney. There is a band of board-and-batten sheathing on the upper half of the left (west) two bays and the right (east) bay is sheathed entirely in board-and-batten. The house retains six-over-six wood sash windows throughout and rectangular louvered vents in the gables. A French door on the right (east) elevation is sheltered by a side-gabled roof on square wood posts with a modern wood railing. An unpainted wood deck extends to the rear of this porch. A second entrance on the left (west) elevation is sheltered by a smaller side-gabled roof on square, wood posts. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to Gordon A. Ritchie (bookkeeper, White Building) in April of 1949.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – Barely visible over a high wood fence, the shed-roofed building has T-111 sheathing and a fixed, six-light window on the front elevation.

### 519 Mills – Bernice P. Watkins House – 1949, c. 1980

#### NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a low, hip-roofed, full-width rear ell. The large, projecting front gable on the right (east) side of the façade was likely added in the 1980s and renders the house non-contributing. The house has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. It retains six-over-six wood sash windows throughout and has a picture window flanked by four-over-four wood sash windows centered on the projecting front gable. The nine-light-over-two-panel front door is located on the left (west) side of the projecting gable and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by a single metal post at the outside corner. A second entrance on the left (west) elevation is sheltered by a small gabled porch supported by square posts. A low brick retaining wall extends along the driveway on the left (west) side of the house. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to Bernice P. Watkins (Watkins Chicken Grill) in March of 1949.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – Painted concrete-block building with shed roof and single entrance centered on the front elevation.

### 520 Mills – Preston L. Myers House – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile and is oriented with its gable end facing the street and two gabled dormers along the right (west) elevation. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, and a combination of original six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows. There is a six-over-six window in the front gable and an apron of vertical wood paneling under the first-floor window on the façade. The replacement front door is sheltered by an aluminum awning on decorative metal posts. There is a second entrance on the left (east) elevation. Both doors are accessed by concrete-block steps. There is a shed-roofed bay of exterior storage attached to the rear of the house. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Preston L. Myers (salesman, Wright's Clothing Store) in May of 1948.



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**521 Mills – Francis C. Bryant House – 1949, c. 1990****NC – Building**

This highly-altered one-story, front-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a later side-gabled wing at the front right (east) corner and a rear addition with a wide, side-gabled roof. The house has a later brick veneer on the façade with a soldier-course at the roofline and composite siding throughout the rest of the house. It has vinyl windows and a six-panel front door sheltered by a small front-gabled porch on boxed posts. The roofline of the porch has been extended to the left (west) and wraps around the left side of the house to form a low, screened porch. The c. 1990 side-gabled wing on the right (east) front corner has six-over-six vinyl windows and an inset porch at its rear. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to Francis C. Bryant (manager, Wright's Clothing Store) in March of 1949.

**522 Mills – Albert L. Ellis House – 1948****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile with its gable end facing the street and two gabled dormers along the left (east) elevation. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, and a combination of six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows, including a six-over-six window in the front gable under a triangular louvered vent. The six-panel front door is sheltered by an aluminum awning on decorative metal posts and is accessed by a concrete stair with decorative metal railings. A second entrance on the right (west) elevation is sheltered by a small shed roof with decorative wood brackets. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Albert Luther Ellis (auditor, State Department of Revenue) in June of 1948.

**C Shed, c. 1948** – One-story, front-gabled frame shed with vinyl siding on a concrete-block foundation with a metal door centered on the front elevation.

**NC Carport, c. 1965** – Flat-roofed metal carport on metal pole supports.

**604 Mills – Ariel L. Maughan House – 1948****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. The house retains original six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows, including windows in the two front-gabled dormers and in each side gable. There are also triangular louvered vents in each side gable. The two-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square posts with vinyl siding in the gable. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Ariel L. Maughan (basketball player) in June of 1948.

**605 Mills – Giles R. Jeffreys House – 1948****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos siding with a wide friezeboard on the façade, and an interior brick chimney. The house has replacement windows throughout including paired windows in the right (east) gable end and a single window in the left (west) gable end. There are triangular vents in each gable end. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with an arched fascia, square posts, and wood weatherboards in the gable. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Giles R. Jeffreys (salesman, Tire Sales & Service) in April of 1948.

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### 606 Mills – William Q. Cook House – 1948

### C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile with its gable end oriented toward the street and two gabled dormers on the left (east) elevation. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. It retains original eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows with aprons below the windows on the façade. There is a single six-over-six wood sash window and a triangular louvered vent in the front gable. The six-panel door on the left (east) elevation is sheltered by a gabled porch on decorative metal posts with a matching metal railing. A second entrance on the right (west) elevation is uncovered and accessed by a concrete stoop and stair with decorative metal railing. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to William Q. Cook (employee, J. W. Weaver) in April of 1948.

**NC Shed, c. 1990** – Pre-fabricated, gambrel-roofed frame shed with plywood sheathing and double-leaf door on the front elevation.

### 607 Mills – Richard G. Miller Jr. House – 1948, c. 1980

### NC – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, and an interior brick chimney between two gabled dormers on the façade. The house retains original eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows. There are triangular louvered vents in each gable, paired windows in the right (east) gable and a single window in the left (west) gable. The house has been altered with the addition of a shed-roofed porch, likely in the 1980s, that extends across the right two-thirds of the façade and has been enclosed with aluminum siding and one-over-one windows. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Richard G. Miller Jr. (service supervisor, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S.) in April of 1948.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – One-story, front-gabled frame shed with plywood sheathing is barely visible over a wood fence.

### 608 Mills – Horace S. Pace House – 1948

### C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with gabled rear ell on the right (west) side. The Cape Cod-influenced form has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding and an interior brick chimney between the two front-gabled dormers. It retains six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows including a single window in the right (west) gable and paired windows in the left (east) gable. Windows on the right (west) elevation have aluminum awnings and both gables have triangular louvered vents. The six-panel door is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by square posts. The rear, gabled ell has a low-pitched roof. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Horace S. Pace (meat cutter, Piggly Wiggly) in June of 1948.

**NC Carport, c. 1960** – Flat-roofed metal carport supported by metal poles.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – Pre-fabricated, front-gabled metal shed.

### 609 Mills – Bruce B. Raynor House – 1948

### C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed rear ell on the right (east) side. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and an interior brick chimney. There is a single window in the left (west) gable and paired windows in the right (east) gable. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch

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supported by slender square posts with a turned railing. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Bruce B. Raynor (branch manager, Piggly Wiggly) in April of 1948.

**NC Carport/Shed, c. 1970** – Flat-roofed carport on square, metal posts. There is a flat-roofed frame shed with plywood sheathing attached to the rear of the carport.

### 610 Mills – Alexander F. Miller House – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the right (west) side, a shed-roofed block to the left (east) of the ell, and a pair of gabled dormers on the facade. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and replacement windows throughout, including a single window in each gable. There is a wide friezeboard on the façade and triangular vents in each gable. A shallow shed-roofed extension of the main roof eave shelters the centered front door and the paired windows to its left (east). An aluminum awning also protects the six-panel front door. A second entrance on the left (east) elevation is sheltered by an aluminum awning and accessed by a modern wood stair with wood railing. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Alexander F. Miller (driver, Atlantic Greyhound) in June of 1948.

**C Shed, c. 1948** – One-story, front-gabled shed with wood weatherboards and a single paneled door on the front elevation.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – Pre-fabricated, front-gabled metal shed.

**NC Carport, c. 1970** – Large, fiberglass carport with metal pole supports.

### 611 Mills – Melvin A. Dewar House – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile and is oriented with its gable end to the street and two gabled dormers along the left (west) elevation. The house has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos siding, and original eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows, including a single window in the front gable. A pair of windows to the right (east) of the front door are separated by vertical sheathing and a shallow pent roof extends across the windows and door on the façade. A wood window box on simple brackets extends under the windows. The main entrance is accessed by a concrete stoop and stair. A second entrance on the right (east) elevation is sheltered by a shed roof with a sawn wood bracket. There is an interior brick chimney and triangular vents in each gable. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Melvin A. Dewar (student) in June of 1948.

### 612 Mills – John Kershaw House – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. Windows on the façade are replacement vinyl windows, but original six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows remain on the sides and in the gabled front dormers. Triangular vents exist in each gable above paired windows on the left (east) elevation and a single window on the right (west) elevation. A side-gabled porch on the right (west) elevation is supported by slender square posts and has been enclosed with screens. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to John Kershaw (salesman, Westinghouse) in June of 1948.

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### 613 Mills – James W. Johnston House – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile and is oriented with its gable end facing the street. It has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, a combination of original six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows, including six-over-six windows in the two right (east) facing gabled dormers. A picture window on the façade is flanked by eight-light casement windows and there is a single window in the front gable. An entrance on the left (west) elevation is sheltered by a small shed roof with decorative brackets. A large, flat-roofed metal porch is attached to the right (east) side of the house and is supported by decorative metal posts and has a decorative metal railing around the porch and low railing at the roofline. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to James W. Johnston (sales representative, lamp division Westinghouse Electric Corporation) in June of 1948.

### 614 Mills – Louis G. Cyrus House – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and interior brick chimney with single corbel. It retains original eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows and a six-panel door centered on the façade. A small, front-gabled porch has simple square posts, a metal railing, a concrete slab floor, and an arched fascia. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Louis G. Cyrus (barber, Man Mur Barber Shop) in May of 1948.

**NC Shed, c.1980** – Pre-fabricated, front-gabled metal shed.

### 615 Mills – Thomas B. Jeffreys House – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a pair of gabled dormers on the façade. It has a painted concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, and an interior brick chimney. It has eight-over-eight and six-over-six replacement vinyl sash windows throughout and a six-panel front door. A shallow, hip-roofed porch is centered on the façade and supported by decorative metal posts on a concrete slab porch floor with a decorative metal railing. There is a full-width, shed-roofed addition across the rear with an entrance on the right (east) elevation. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Thomas B. Jeffreys (employee, Mothers and Daughters) in April of 1948.

### 616 Mills – House – 2007

#### NC – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is of new construction. It is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, gabled ell across the rear and a projecting gabled bay on the left (east) elevation. There is a single, shed-roofed dormer and a two-bay front-gabled porch on the façade. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, composite siding, three-over-one vinyl sash windows, and stone veneer under the front-gabled porch. The porch shelters a six-light-over-two-panel door and pair of windows and is supported by simple square posts on concrete-block piers and has a wood railing between the piers. It has a decorative, smaller projecting front-gabled bay with a Queen-post truss in the open gable. There are brackets in the gable ends and exposed rafter tails. The small one-bay, side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation has an inset porch for the side door.

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### 617 Mills – George C. Lamb Jr. House – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a small side-gabled entrance wing on the right (east) end, likely an enclosed porch. There is a flush front gable on the right (east) end of the façade and a single, gabled dormer near the left (west) end. The house has a concrete-block foundation, and aluminum siding, hung vertically. A flat-roofed rear ell has vertical wood sheathing. The house retains original eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows and has a group of three one-over-one windows on the right (east) gable end of the entrance wing. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to George Crawford Lamb Jr. (accountant, State Distributing) in April of 1948.

**NC Shed, c. 1995** - Pre-fabricated, plywood-sheathed, front-gabled shed with a double-leaf door on the gable end.

### 618 Mills – Arthur T. Edwards House – 1948

#### C – Building

Identical in form to 617 Mills Street, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled entrance bay on the left (east) elevation. There is a flush front gable on the left (east) end of the facade and a gable dormer near the right (west) end. The house has a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, and no visible chimney. Original six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows remain, but the front door is a modern replacement, with a single arched light, and there is a pair of one-over-one windows on the left (east) elevation of the entrance bay. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Arthur T. Edwards (student) in April of 1948.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – Pre-fabricated, front-gabled metal shed.

### 619 Mills – House – 2007

#### NC – Building

This newly constructed, two-story house fills its lot with a three-bay, quadruple-pile form under a hipped roof extended with side gabled bays on each side elevation and hipped roof projecting bays on each end of the façade. The first floor is sheathed with composite weatherboard, the second floor with composite shingles. A full-width, hipped-roof front porch has large square columns and a wood floor, and shelters a six-panel front door with a three-light transom. The porch supports a centered balcony, accessed by a pair of single-light French doors at the second-floor level. Windows are three-over-one vinyl sash windows with a smaller upper sash. A hipped-roof dormer has a four-light fixed window. A circular driveway dominates the front yard.

**NC Garage, c. 2007** – Hip-roofed two-bay garage with composite siding.

### 620 Mills – James C. Horne House – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a pair of gabled dormers on the façade, a wide, front-gabled porch, and a full-width, shed-roofed rear ell. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation. The two left (east) bays of the facade are covered with T-111 sheathing, while the rest of the exterior, including the dormers, is clad in aluminum siding. The house has replacement six-over-six and eight-over-eight vinyl sash windows throughout including paired windows in the right (west) gable and a single window in the left (east) gable. It has louvered wood vents in the gables. The six-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on slender square posts with a modern railing, concrete slab floor, and aluminum siding in the gable. The shed-roofed addition at the rear has a tall, exterior brick chimney and an adjoining, very deep, front-gabled one-car garage

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with flush sheathing on the left (east) end. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to James C. Horne (contractor) in May of 1948.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – Side-gabled, painted concrete-block shed with an entrance on the east elevation under overhanging eaves.

### 621 Mills – Harry H. Smith House – 1948

#### C – Building

This one-story, two-bay, triple-pile house is a Minimal Traditional-style house with a Cape Cod-influenced form turned sideways on its lot with the gable end facing the street and gabled dormers on the right (east) elevation. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and interior brick chimney, and a later shed-roofed dormer on the left (west) elevation. It has a mixture of original six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows and replacement vinyl slider windows. There is an early, shed-roofed screened porch across the majority of the facade, sheltering an eight-light-over-two-panel front door and two small windows with a flat panel between them, surrounded by cedar shake. A large concrete patio has been added to the left (west) side of the house, with a pergola and side entrance; it is screened by a high fence. A deep two-car garage addition has been added to the rear under a stepped-down gable roof and is clearly visible along Brewer Street. The house was built by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. and was sold to Harry H. Smith (salesman, Grimes Supply) in April of 1948.

### 622 Mills – Vacant

### 700 Mills – Robert W. Hutchins House – 1953

#### C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and replacement windows throughout including a large, twenty-four-light picture window on the left (east) end of the façade. The six-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch centered on the façade. The porch has square posts on a concrete-slab floor and aluminum siding in the gable. A full-width rear addition includes a hipped-roof screened porch. The house was built by G. E. Viall. The earliest known occupant is Robert W. Hutchins (salesman, Montgomery-Green) in 1953.

**NC Shed, c. 1990** – Gambrel-roofed frame shed with flared eaves and vertical wood sheathing.

### 701 Mills – Lester H. Mitchell House – 1952

#### C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front gable on the right (east) end of the façade and a large gabled rear ell. The house has a brick foundation, veneer, and interior brick chimney with German-profile wood weatherboards on the inset porch and board-and-batten in the projecting front gable. The house has original six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows, with soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills on the side elevations. The six-panel front door and a picture window flanked by four-over-four, double-hung wood sash windows are located under an inset porch that extends across the left (west) two bays of the façade and is supported by decorative metal posts. There are aluminum awnings over the inset porch and window on the façade. The house was built by the Allied Building Company and was sold to Lester H. Mitchell (switchman, Norfolk Southern Railway) in April of 1952.

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**C Shed, c. 1952** - Front-gabled frame shed with asbestos siding and a nine-light-over-three-panel door and awning window facing Brewer Street. A second entrance is located on the right (south) elevation, under a shed-roofed carport on square posts.

### **704 Mills – Charles F. Bishop House – 1954**

#### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a painted brick foundation, aluminum siding, small, triangular gable vents in each end, and no visible chimney. It retains original, six-over-six wood sash windows and a picture window flanked by four-over-four, double-hung wood sash windows on the left (east) end of the façade. The four-light-over-four-panel door has lights arranged in a fan pattern. A front-gabled porch centered on the façade is supported by round, Tuscan columns and has aluminum siding in the gable. The house was built by G. E. Viall and was sold to Charles F. Bishop (salesman, Grimes Supply) in April 1953; the home is listed as “Under Construction” in the 1953 city directory.

### **705 Mills – Kenneth A. Stephens House – 1952**

#### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile, with a flush front gable on the right (east) end of the facade, over an inset porch, and a shed-roofed rear ell. The house has a brick foundation and veneer, with aluminum siding in the front gable, at the inset porch, and on the rear ell. Original six-over-six wood sash windows have soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills on the brick-veneered elevations, though lintels on the facade are covered by a wide friezeboard. There is a group of three six-over-six wood sash windows on the right (east) end of the façade at the inset porch, which is supported by a square post with decorative molding. The entrance is a two-light-over-four-panel door. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Kenneth A. Stephens in April of 1952.

### **708 Mills – William M. Matthews House – 1954**

#### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide, gabled rear addition. It has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an unpainted, interior brick chimney. Windows have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl sash windows throughout, and a large picture window on the left (east) end of the façade is flanked by one-light casement windows. The shed-roofed porch, centered on the façade, has paired square columns, concrete steps and wooden stair railing. It shelters the six-panel door. The house was built by G. E. Viall and was sold to William M. Matthews (sales manager, Webster Distributing) in April of 1953; the home is listed as “Under Construction” in the 1953 city directory.

**NC Shed, c. 1990** – Front-gabled, frame shed with shed-roofed bay on the right (west) side, vinyl siding, and a double-leaf door in the gable end.

### **709 Mills – Robert M. Pearce House – 1952**

#### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with an inset porch on the right (east) end of the façade. The house has a brick foundation and veneer and vinyl siding on the gabled rear ell. It has replacement windows throughout with soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills. There is a rectangular louvered vent in each gable end and a six-panel front door. There is a concrete-slab floor at the inset porch and aluminum awnings shade each window while



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extending the depth of the porch, which is supported by a square column with applied molding. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Robert M. Pearce (wholesale manager, Brown Rogers Dixon) in April of 1952.

**NC Shed, c. 1990** - Pre-fabricated, front-gabled shed with vertical wood sheathing and a single door in the gable end.

### **712 Mills - House – 2008**

### **NC – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story house is three bays wide and double-pile, with a large, rear, gabled addition that is a full two stories. It has a brick veneer foundation, composite siding, and three-over-one windows, many with three-light transoms. A large entry door with transom and sidelights is centered under the engaged front porch, which has arched spandrels and a wooden railing with square balusters between the brick piers with battered porch posts. There is a shed-roof dormer centered on the façade and a round vent in the gable ends. A shed-roofed screen porch is at the rear of the house.

### **713 Mills – Irvin C. Young House – 1952**

### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a flush front gable on the right (east) end of the façade and a shed-roofed rear ell on the left (west) rear. It has a painted brick foundation and veneer and an unpainted interior brick chimney. There is vertical wood sheathing with scalloped ends in the front gable. The house has six-over-six replacement windows throughout and a two-light-over-four-panel door. The left (west) two bays of the façade are recessed slightly to create an inset porch with concrete-slab floor; decorative metal posts support the roof. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Irvin C. Young (linter-room operator, Buckeye Cotton Oil) in April of 1952.

### **716 Mills – Parrott M. Hardy House – 1953**

### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick foundation and veneer and an interior brick chimney. Windows are six-over-six wood sash windows, each with a soldier-course lintel and a brick windowsill. There is a picture window flanked by four-over-four, double-hung wood windows on the left (east) end of the façade. The front-gable porch is supported by grouped square posts and has wood weatherboards in the gable; it shelters a two-light-over-four-panel front door. There are triangular vents in each gable end and a sunroom addition at the rear. The house was built by G. E. Viall and was sold to Parrott M. Hardy (serviceman, Nash-Steele-Warren) in June of 1953.

### **717 Mills – Larry L. Gupton House – 1952**

### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a slightly-recessed, side-gabled wing on the right (east) end. The house has a painted brick foundation and veneer with a wide friezeboard across the façade and wood weatherboards around the recessed front entrance. There is an unpainted, interior brick chimney and a combination of original eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows. The six-light-over-two-panel door is located under an inset porch at the front right (east) corner of the main block. The porch is supported by a decorative metal post at the corner. There is a small louvered vent in the right (east) gable end and a shed-roofed

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wing with plywood sheathing at the right (east) rear. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Larry L. Gupton (mechanic, Raleigh Tractor & Truck) in April of 1952.

**720 Mills – Elbert K. Carter House – 1953****C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed sun-porch across the rear. The house has a brick foundation, wood weatherboards, and an interior brick chimney. It retains six-over-six wood sash windows throughout and a picture window flanked by four-over-four wood sash windows on the left (east) end of the facade. A hip-roofed front porch supported by Doric columns on a brick stoop shelters the six-panel wood door. An entrance to the basement level on the left (east) elevation is sheltered by a metal awning. The house was built by G. E. Viall and was sold to Elbert K. Carter (city police) in August of 1953.

**C Garage, c. 1953** – Large, side-gabled garage with wood siding and two vehicular entrances on the left (east) elevation.

**721 Mills – Dee Lineberry House – 1952****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a slightly-recessed, side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation and a full-width, flush front gable on the facade. The house has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and wood trim. It has wood weatherboards in the front gable and painted plywood in the left gable of the main block. It has replacement windows throughout including one-over-one sash windows in the front gable and the right (east) gable; windows have brick sills and soldier-course lintels on the brick-veneered elevations. The replacement front door is sheltered by an inset porch on the left (west) front corner of the main block. The porch is supported by turned wood posts and there is artificial siding around the door. A gabled rear ell extends from the left (west) side of the house and is covered with vinyl siding. There is a shed-roofed bay with brick veneer to the right (east) of the rear ell. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Dee Lineberry (salesman, Sanders Motor) in April of 1952.

**NC Gazebo, c. 1980** – Unpainted frame gazebo.

**724 Mills – R. A. Watson Jr. House – 1953****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled wing, likely an enclosed porch, on the left (east) elevation. The house has a partially-painted brick foundation, aluminum siding, replacement windows throughout, and an interior brick chimney. There is an original picture window flanked by four-over-four wood sash windows on the left (east) end of the facade. The original two-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the facade and is sheltered by an aluminum awning that extends to the left (east) end of the facade and is supported by decorative metal posts. The gabled wing on the left (east) elevation has board-and-batten sheathing on the top half of the wall, vinyl siding on the lower half and in the gable end, and an awning sheltering the gable-end window. It retains six-over-six wood sash windows. There is a gabled ell at the right (west) rear and a low concrete-block retaining wall that extends from the left-side wing toward the street. The house was built by G. E. Viall and was sold to R. A. Watson Jr. (printer, News & Observer) in August of 1953.

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**C Garage, c. 1953** – Large, one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled frame garage with aluminum siding, paired overhead doors on the façade and paired six-over-six wood sash windows and a triangular vent in the front gable.

**725 Mills – James R. Foy house – 1952****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a slightly-recessed, side-gabled wing at the left (west) end. The house has a brick foundation and veneer with vinyl siding under the inset porch, across the front of the side-gabled wing, and on a shed-roofed rear ell at the left (west) side. The house retains original six-over-six wood sash windows and rectangular louvered vents in the gable ends. The replacement front door is sheltered by an inset porch on the left (west) front corner of the house. The porch is supported by a decorative metal post at the corner. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to James Robert Foy (city firefighter) in April of 1952.

**729 Mills – Harry P. Karangelen House – 1952****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a slightly-recessed, side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation. The house has a brick veneer with wood siding around the entrance and along the front of the right-side wing. It has replacement windows throughout and a bay window on the right-side wing composed of a sixteen-light wood window flanked by four-over-four wood sash windows. Windows on the side elevations have brick sill and soldier-course brick lintels. The six-panel wood door is sheltered by an inset porch at the right (east) front corner of the house. The porch roof is supported by a single turned porch post at the corner. There are small rectangular louvered vents in the gable ends and a shed-roofed addition at the right (east) rear that is covered with vinyl siding. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Harry P. Karangelen (Harry's Hatters & Cleaners) in April of 1952.

**NC Garage, c. 1980** – This one-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed garage has a shed-roofed dormer on the left (west) elevation and a gabled dormer on the right (east) elevation. It has vinyl siding throughout, a single overhead garage door on the façade with paired double-hung windows above.

**733 Mills – Frank E. Johnson House – 1952****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed ell at the right (east) rear. The house has a brick foundation and veneer with aluminum siding on the upper two-thirds of the façade, under the inset porch, and in the wide, flush front-gable over the porch. The house retains a combination of eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows. There is a picture window flanked by four-over-four wood sash windows on the façade to the right (east) of the front door; both are sheltered by an inset front porch supported by decorative metal posts with a metal railing. There is an octagonal window in the front gable and two on the right (east) gable end. A low brick planter extends from the front right (east) corner of the house. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to Frank Edward Johnson (employee, Dillon Supply) in April of 1952.

**737 Mills – James A. Johnson House – 1952****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a gabled wing on the left (west) elevation. The house features a painted brick veneer with brick

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windowsills and lintels, replacement vinyl windows throughout, and an interior brick chimney. An inset porch extends across the left (west) two-thirds of the façade and is supported by a pair of turned wood posts. There is stucco under the inset porch surrounding the six-panel front door and group of three large double-hung windows. The left, gabled wing may be an enclosed porch; it has a pair of windows and an installation of glass block on the facade. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to James Allen Johnson (employee, Dillon Supply) in April of 1952.

### **741 Mills – John H. Britting House – 1952, c. 1990**

### **NC – Building**

This altered one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a gabled wing on the left (south) side and a flush front gable on the right (north) end of the façade. The house has a brick foundation and veneer with brick windowsills and lintels. It has vinyl siding in the front gable and replacement vinyl windows throughout. The inset front porch extends across the left two-thirds of the façade and is supported by a metal posts; it has a metal awning extending the roofline and has been altered with the addition of a brick, lattice-work knee wall around the extended porch area. The house has been further altered by the addition of a large picture window on the façade that extends across both the main block and the left-side wing. A large flat-roofed carport has been added to the left (south) side with a vinyl-sided entrance and series of rooms at the rear. The house was built by Allied Building Company and was sold to John J. Britting (mechanic, Corzine's Texaco Service) in April of 1952.

### **Peebles Street**

### **513 Peebles – Algie L. Holder House – 1949**

### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a pair of gabled rear ells. The house has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos siding on the side elevations, vinyl siding on the façade, and six-over-six wood sash windows throughout. The main entrance is on the left (west) elevation and is sheltered by a side-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts. A second entrance on the right (east) elevation is sheltered by an aluminum awning that extends the full depth of the east elevation and is supported by decorative metal posts. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to Algie Lee Holder (salesman, Coca Cola) in May of 1949.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – One-story, front-gabled, pre-fabricated shed with plywood sheathing and a single door on the front elevation.

**NC Carport, c. 1970** – Flat-roofed metal carport on decorative metal posts.

### **514 Peebles – Herbert W. Keeler House – 1949**

### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed rear addition that protrudes from the left (east) side of the house. The house has a concrete-block foundation, wood weatherboards, and vertical wood sheathing in a small flush front gable above the window on the right (west) bay. The house retains six-over-six wood sash windows throughout, rectangular louvered vents in the gables, and an interior painted brick chimney. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a shed-roofed extension of the main roof that extends across the left (east) three bays of the façade. A second entrance on the right (west) elevation is sheltered by a shed roof supported

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by simple square wood posts with a scalloped wood trim. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to Herbert W. Keeler (Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph) in May of 1949.

**NC Shed, c. 1960** – Front-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing, a single door centered on the front elevation, and a shed-roofed bay extending from the left (east) side.

**515 Peebles – Earl H. Phillips House – 1949****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width rear ell. The house has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos siding, and six-over-six wood sash windows throughout. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. There are rectangular louvered vents in the gables and an interior brick chimney. A low shed-roofed addition extends from the left (west) rear of the house. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to Earl H. Phillips (mechanic, County Board of Education) in May of 1949.

**516 Peebles – Harry L. Davis House – 1949****C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile with an original gabled wing on the left (east) elevation, flush with the façade, and a 1960s flat-roofed block behind that wing. The house has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos siding, and an interior brick chimney. It has aluminum siding and rectangular louvered vents in the gables and retains original six-over-six wood sash windows throughout. There is a picture window, flanked by two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood sash windows on the flat-roofed rear block. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch that extends around the right (west) front corner of the house. The porch is supported by simple square posts and has been enclosed with screens. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to Harry L. Davis (foreman, Lassiter's Bindery) in April of 1949.

**517 Peebles – Harold C. Frye House – 1949****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed block at the left (west) rear of the house. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, wood weatherboards, and six-over-six wood sash windows. It has rectangular louvered vents in the gables and an interior brick chimney. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a shed-roofed extension of the main roof that also shelters the paired windows to the left (west) of the door and is accessed by a concrete stoop with unpainted modern wood railing. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to Harold C. Frye (driver, Atlantic Greyhound) in May of 1949.

**C Garage, c. 1949** – This large, front-gabled frame garage features an overhead garage door on the façade and wood siding and trim matching those used on the house.

**518 Peebles – Clifton I. Wright House – 1949****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with an attached side-gabled carport on the right (west) elevation and a gabled screened porch at the right (west) rear. The house has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and a combination of six-over-six wood sash windows and replacement one-over-one sash windows. It has an interior brick chimney and rectangular louvered vents in the gables. The main entry is a fifteen-light French door sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch on square wood posts with a decorative metal railing. There is an additional

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entrance on the right (west) elevation under the carport. A portion of the carport has been enclosed to provide exterior storage. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to Clifton I. Wright (trainman, Seaboard Air Line Railroad) in May of 1949.

**519 Peebles – S. Peyton Cason House – 1949****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a slightly-recessed, side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation. The house has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and an interior brick chimney. The four-light-over-four-panel front door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square supports that extends across the left (west) three bays of the façade. There are rectangular louvered vents in the gables. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to S. Peyton Cason (Raleigh Blue Printers) in May of 1949.

**520 Peebles – Robert H. Bridges House – 1949****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, wood weatherboards, and vinyl windows throughout. The main entry is a fifteen-light French door sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on boxed supports with a modern wood railing. A deep roof overhang extends across the right (west) two bays of the façade, protecting the windows on that side of the house. The house was built by Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. and was sold to Robert H. Bridges (designer, State Highway & Public Works Commission) in May of 1949.

**Ridley Street****1803 Ridley – William G. Moore House - 1941****C - Building**

Part of a group of nearly identical houses on this block, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled on the left (south) end of the façade and a full-width, shed-roofed rear ell. The house has a brick foundation and veneer, interior and exterior brick chimneys, and a distinctive angled transition between the rake and friezeboards on the front gable. It has six-over-six replacement sash windows with soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills. The front door is a nine-light-over-one-panel door. A shed-roofed porch extends from the front gable to the right (north) end of the façade and is supported by decorative metal posts. It has a concrete-slab floor and modern wood railing at the stair. The rear addition is covered with aluminum siding. The house was built by Wright Construction Company and was sold to William G. Moore (market manager, Piggly Wiggly) in April of 1941.

**C Garage, c. 1941** – This one-story, front-gabled garage has vinyl siding, a double-leaf door, and a brick foundation. It appears to be contemporary with the house and matches the garage at 1805 Ridley Street.

**1805 Ridley – Sam W. Wilder House - 1941****C – Building**

Part of a group of nearly identical houses on this block, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, two-bay, front-gabled wing on the right (north) end of the façade and a gabled rear ell on the right (north) end. The house has a pale brick foundation and veneer, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney with stepped shoulders in the left (south) gable end. It has a wide wood friezeboard across the façade with a distinctive

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angled transition between the rake and frieze boards on the front gable. The house retains eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows and a two-light-over-four-panel door in the projecting front gable that sits under a small, hipped roof. It has brick sills and soldier-course brick lintels throughout. A concrete slab terrace extends south from the main entrance and is supported by grey brick. The gable vents have been replaced. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Sam W. Wilder (clerk, News & Observer Publishing Company) in March of 1941.

**C Garage, c. 1941** – This one-story, front-gabled, vinyl-sided garage has a small, shed-roofed bay on its right (north) side. It has a double-leaf door that is also covered in vinyl siding and a painted brick foundation. It appears to be contemporary with the house and matches the garage at 1803 Ridley Street.

**1807 Ridley – Fred T. Riley House – 1941****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (south) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer and original six-over-six wood sash windows with soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills. There are two brick chimneys, both with a soldier-course decoration and no corbelling: one at the ridge, the other in the north gable end with a single sloped brick shoulder on the east side. The house has louvered wood vents in the gables and a distinctive curved transition between the rake and frieze boards on the front gable. The front-gabled roof extends to the right (north) with a shallow cat-slide over the entrance stoop that is supported by a single square post with wood railing and shelters a four-light-over-four-panel front door. A rear, shed-roofed addition has German-profile wood weatherboards and a small shed-roofed bay on the right (north) end. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Fred T. Riley (plasterer) in April of 1941.

**1811 Ridley – George W. Worley House - 1942****C - Building**

Part of a group of nearly identical houses on this block, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (north) end of the façade. It has a clinker brick veneer and two chimneys, both with corbelling: one interior chimney on the ridge, one exterior chimney in the south gable end. Original six-over-six wood sash windows have soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills. Wood siding covers a small, shed-roofed rear addition and the gable end of the shed-roofed front porch. The porch is two-bays wide and extends from the front gable to the left (south) end of the façade. The porch is supported by simple square posts and shelters a six-light-over-two-panel front door. An awning at the left (south) end of the porch covers a second stair that leads to the driveway. There are louvered wood vents in the gables and a distinctive curved transition between the rake and friezeboards on the front gable. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to George W. Worley (salesman, Dixie Loan Company Inc.) in April of 1942.

**NC Carport, c. 1975** - Metal carport with thick wood posts and a corrugated flat metal roof.

**NC Playhouse, c. 2000** - Small playhouse covered in vinyl siding, with an engaged front porch, vinyl window and single door in the front gable end.

**1812 Ridley – Duplex – 1974****NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled duplex is six bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, two-bay-wide wing centered on the façade. The building has a painted brick foundation, board-and-batten

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sheathing, and replacement windows throughout. The projecting front-gabled bay has wood dentils separating the painted brick veneer and the wood weatherboards in the gable. There is an octagonal gable window in the projecting bay and triangular gable vents in the side gables. On either side of the projecting bay is an entrance to each apartment. Each door is sheltered by an extension of the main gabled roof eaves, supported by simple square posts on a brick stoop.

### 1813 Ridley – Edwin A. Harling House – 1947

#### C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed ell at the rear. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation and painted brick veneer with brick windowsills throughout, soldier-course lintels on the façade, and an interior brick chimney. It retains original six-over-six wood sash windows throughout including single windows in each gable end. The eight-panel front door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch. The porch has vinyl siding in the gable and is supported by tapered round columns on a brick foundation with terra cotta tiled floor. The porch floor extends to the right (north) of the porch creating an uncovered terrace. A shed-roofed rear addition is covered with vinyl siding. The house was built by Wright Construction Company and was sold to Edwin Alexander Harling in March of 1947.

**C Garage, c. 1947** – One-story, front-gabled garage with German-profile wood weatherboards and a double-leaf door on the front elevation.

**NC Carport, c. 1970** – Flat-roofed metal carport with metal pole supports.

### 1815 Ridley – Ottis R. King House – 1942

#### C – Building

Part of a group of nearly identical houses on this block, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the left (south) end of the façade and a shed-roofed rear addition. The house has a painted brick foundation, veneer, and interior brick chimney. There is board-and-batten siding on a shed-roofed wing on the right (north) elevation, likely an enclosed side porch, and T-111 sheathing on the shed-roofed rear ell. It has replacement six-over-six sash windows throughout, with soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills. There is wood trim along the roofline, louvered wood vents in the gables, and a distinctive angled transition between the rake and friezeboards on the front gable. A small shed-roofed porch extends over the six-panel front door and has a square post, modern wood railing, and concrete slab floor. There is aluminum siding in the gables and a basement level is visible at the rear of the house with metal pivot three-light windows. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Ottis R. King (trainman, Norfolk Southern Railway) in February of 1942.

**C Garage, c. 1942** – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with German-profile wood weatherboards and a double-leaf door on the north elevation.

### 1816 Ridley – House – 1986

#### NC – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is of modern construction. It is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting gabled bay at the far left (north) end of the façade. It has a brick foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and decorative dentils along the porch roof. A projecting bay window, centered on the front gabled bay, has a copper roof and decorative dentils along the roofline. The engaged porch extends from the projecting bay across the façade to the right (south) end of the house; it is supported by turned wood posts and has a wood railing. A chimney on the right (south) elevation is



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covered with vinyl siding. A second entrance on the left (north) elevation is accessed by a small stoop with wood railing. There is an octagonal vent in the front gabled bay and a single window and triangular vent in the left (north) gable end.

**1817 Ridley – Benjamin F. Godwin Jr. House – 1942****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting gabled bay on the left (south) end of the façade and a side-gabled screened porch on the right (north) elevation. The house has a painted brick foundation, veneer, brick windowsills, soldier-course lintels, and interior brick chimney. It has replacement vinyl windows throughout, but retains wood weatherboards and rectangular vents in the side gables and curved rakeboards in the front gable. The eight-panel front door is sheltered by a shed roof extending from the projecting front gable and supported by a square post. A side-gabled screened porch on the right (north) elevation has a brick foundation and wood posts supporting the roof. There is a modern deck at the left (south) rear and the site drops slightly to the rear, exposing metal windows at the basement level on the left (south) elevation. The building, erected by George H. Wright Jr. is listed as vacant in the 1942 city directory. It was purchased by Benjamin F. Godwin Jr. (engineer, Norfolk Southern Railway) in April of 1944.

**1901 Ridley – M. Rudolph Buffkin House – 1942, c. 1996****NC - Building**

Originally part of the group of similar houses on Ridley Street, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the right (north) end of the façade. The house has a painted brick foundation, veneer, and interior brick chimney. The left (south) bay is a later addition with T-111 sheathing. The house was altered around 1996 with the addition of a large, gabled dormer with a triple window on the left end of the façade and a shed-roofed rear addition, both covered with the same plywood. The house has six-over-six wood sash windows or paired four-over-four vinyl windows throughout with brick soldier-course lintels on the brick veneered elevations. The replacement front door is sheltered by a small shed-roofed porch with a square post, modern handrail, and concrete-slab floor. There are louvered wood vents in the gables and a distinctive curved transition between the rake and frieze board on the front gable. The house, listed as vacant in the 1942 city directory, was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to M. Rudolph Buffkin (marketing specialist, State Department of Agriculture) in February of 1944.

**1903 Ridley – Merrell P. Wright House – 1941, c. 1990, c. 2005****NC – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled house is an enlargement of an earlier one-story, side-gabled house. The building retains a brick veneer on the original one-story structure, on the left (south) end, and has composite siding on the two-story addition at the right (north) end. The house has vinyl windows throughout, a new projecting, front-gabled brick entrance with an open-gable porch that projects beyond the entrance, and a shed-roofed porch that extends along the left (north) end of the façade, supported by simple square columns. The modern six-panel door has five-light sidelights and a matching transom. An original exterior brick chimney remains on the left (south) end of the façade and an original porch on the left (south) end of the building has been enclosed with jalousie windows. A shed-roofed rear dormer has been added to the left, one-story portion of the house. The house was enlarged with a wide dormer and side-gabled addition around 1990 and was enlarge again around 2005 to its current state. The house was built by George H. Wright Jr. and was sold to Merrell P. Wright (teacher) in October of 1941.

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### East Whitaker Mill Road

#### **701 E. Whitaker Mill – George E. Thomas House – 1943**

#### **C – Building**

The two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house at the northeast corner of E. Whitaker Mill Road and Ridley Street is one of the largest historic homes in the district. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed ell at the right (east) rear and a one-story, flat-roofed wing that forms a second-floor porch at the left (west) elevation. The house has a brick veneer with brick windowsills and soldier-course lintels and a large brick exterior chimney with brick corbelling on the left (west) elevation. The front door is a modern replacement door with original four-light-over-one-panel sidelights; it has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a half-round wood panel within a larger wood pediment. The door is sheltered by a projecting one-story, front-gabled porch on slender square supports with moldings similar to the pilasters on the door surround. The house retains some eight-over-eight wood sash windows, but some have been replaced. Windows are paired on either side of the central entrance on both the first and second floors. There are triangular gable vents in each gable end and wood trim along the roofline. The one-story wing at the left (west) end of the house has eight-over-eight wood sash windows with a turned railing at the second floor level, which is accessed by a French door. A concrete patio extends from the front of the wing. The one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right (east) rear has a brick veneer with wood shingles around a rear entrance on the left (west) side. Mrs. Mache G. Thomas purchased the land from J. J. Fallon in 1939; George E. Thomas (Raleigh Sandwich Shop) is the first known resident in 1943.

#### **703 E. Whitaker Mill – Duplex – 1985**

#### **NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled duplex is oriented to face west with parking accessed by Ridley Street, though it has an East Whitaker Mill Road address. The building has a brick foundation and brick veneer on the lower one-third of the façade (west elevation). The remainder of the front unit is covered with T-111 sheathing and the rear unit with vinyl siding. It has vinyl windows throughout and modern doors. Each unit has an unpainted modern deck with wood railing on the façade (west elevation).

#### **705 E. Whitaker Mill – Hubert E. Riddle Jr. House - 1941**

#### **C - Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gable dormers, a front-gabled entrance bay centered on the façade, and a shed-roofed addition across the rear. The house has a concrete-block foundation, wood weatherboards with mitered corners, and an interior brick chimney. The front-gabled entrance has wood weatherboards with corner boards instead of the mitered corners. Windows are eight-over-eight and six-over-six replacement sash windows and the front door is a four-light-over-four-panel door with lights arranged in a fan pattern. The door has a classical surround with flat pilasters and a double-arched lintel and appears to be original and moved when the porch was enclosed. An inset corner porch on the left (west) end of the facade is accessed by a fifteen-light French door and has a square corner post, concrete slab floor, and spandrel across the facade. The house was erected by Carl M. Napowsa and sold to Hubert E. Riddle Jr. (fireman, Seaboard Railway) in July of 1941.

#### **707 E. Whitaker Mill – Dan E. Matthews Jr. House - 1941**

#### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a large gabled rear addition that includes a screened porch and attached carport. The entire structure

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is wrapped in vinyl siding, has a concrete-block foundation, and retains its original six-over-six wood sash windows. A side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation appears to be an enclosed porch, with a visible concrete slab floor; it partially covers the base of the painted, gable-end chimney. There is a front-gabled entrance porch with arched ceiling, turned wood posts, concrete slab floor, and a six-panel front door. The house was erected by Carl M. Napowsa and sold to Dan E. Matthews Jr. (fireman, Seaboard Railway and serviceman, Rogers Brothers Service Corp.) in October of 1941.

**709 E. Whitaker Mill – Norman A. Spears House - 1942****C - Building**

This one-and-a-half story, three-bay, double-pile, Minimal Traditional-style house has a side-gabled roof and a small, projecting front-gabled porch centered on the façade. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, an interior grey-brick chimney, and original six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows throughout. The six-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on decorative metal posts with a concrete slab floor. There is a flat-roofed porch with metal pole supports at the right (east) rear. The site slopes to the rear to reveal three-light metal awning windows at the basement level. The house was erected by Carl M. Napowsa and sold to Norman A. Spears (installer, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph) in February of 1942; the first known occupant is William H. Lane in 1943.

**NC Shed, c. 1960** - Side-gabled metal roof connecting two plywood-covered bays in a dogtrot form. Enclosed bays have brick pier foundations and a concrete-block pad extends toward the house.

**NC Garage, c. 1985** - Large, front-gabled, frame two-car garage with plywood sheathing, concrete-block foundation, and a wide overhead door.

**719 E. Whitaker Mill – Linwood J. Marshall House – 1947****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a flush front gable on the right (east) end of the façade and a hip-roofed screened porch on the left (west) elevation. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, and replacement vinyl windows throughout. It retains an interior brick chimney and six-panel front door sheltered by a small gabled porch on slender columns. There is a modern triangular louvered vent in the front gable. The hip-roofed screened porch on the left (west) elevation has a painted concrete-block foundation and wood supports. There is a projecting bay on the right (east) elevation and a side-gabled carport that shelters the bay; it is supported by square wood posts on a concrete-block retaining wall. The first known occupant is Linwood J. Marshall (Dix Hill Service Station) in 1948; Marshall purchased the property in August of 1947.

**NC Shed, c. 1990** – Pre-fabricated, one-story, side-gabled frame shed with T-111 sheathing, a double-leaf door, and a single window on the front elevation.

**721 E. Whitaker Mill – R. Forest Hendricks House – 1941****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a flush front-gable on the left (west) end of the façade and a prominent brick chimney with stone detailing near the right (east) end of the façade. The house has a brick foundation and veneer with brick windowsills. It retains six-over-six wood sash windows and has a replacement front door with a flat wood surround with a pediment-like form. The c. 2000 shed-roofed porch is supported by turned wood posts and enclosed with screens. There is a small rectangular vent in the front gable. A second entrance

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on the right (east) elevation is accessed by a small brick and concrete stoop with a wood railing. R. Forest Hendricks (bookkeeping and machine operator, Farm Services Administrator) purchased the property from J. J. Fallon in 1939; he is the first listed occupant at this address in 1941.

**NC Garage, c. 1970** – One-story, front-gabled garage has asbestos siding in a brick pattern and two large sliding doors on the façade.

### **723 E. Whitaker Mill – John W. Sanders House – 1941**

#### **C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a slightly-recessed, side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation. The house has a painted brick foundation and veneer with brick windowsills and a wide friezeboard across the façade. It retains original six-over-six wood sash windows throughout. The entrance is a fifteen-light French door sheltered by a front-gabled porch with an arched ceiling on grouped slender square columns on a slate-covered stoop. The side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation is likely an enclosed porch. It has wood windows and vinyl siding. The first known occupant is John W. Sanders (manager, County ABC Board Store) in 1941; he purchased the land from John Thomas Hobby Jr. in January of 1941.

**C Garage, c. 1941** – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with vinyl siding and a double-leaf door on the front elevation.

### **725 E. Whitaker Mill – Vasser L. Thompson House – 1941**

#### **C – Building**

The one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a small shed-roofed addition at the right (east) rear. The house has a painted brick foundation, vinyl siding, an interior painted brick chimney, and an exterior painted brick chimney on the left (west) elevation. It retains six-over-six wood sash windows throughout, paired on the façade, and triangular louvered vents in the gables. An original full-width, shed-roofed porch extends across the façade, supported by large replacement boxed posts. It shelters the original four-light-over-four-panel door that is centered on the façade. There is a modern unpainted wood deck at the rear. The earliest known occupant is Vasser L. Thompson (prison foreman) in 1941; Thompson purchased the land from J. J. Fallon in June of 1940.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – Pre-fabricated, front-gabled frame shed with board-and-batten sheathing and an asphalt roof.

### **727 E. Whitaker Mill – Fred H. Holleman House - 1941**

#### **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the facade and a large, painted, corbelled chimney with sloped shoulders of basket-weave brick in the east gable end. The exterior sheathing is asbestos shingles with aluminum siding on the dormers and there is a painted brick foundation. Replacement six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash windows are throughout; those on the front have been trimmed with new surrounds that include pilasters and a molded cornice. The entrance door, obscured behind a louvered storm door, has a similar surround and is sheltered by a canvas awning. A fifteen-light French side door on the east gable end has a similar awning. The earliest known occupant is Fred H. Holleman (mechanic) in 1941; Holleman purchased the land from J. J. Fallon in January of 1939.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with wood sheathing and a double-leaf door on the east gable end. (The shed is barely visible behind the carport at 729 E. Whitaker Mill Road.)

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**729 E. Whitaker Mill – Colon R. Ballance House – 1941****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-bay-wide, front-gabled block and has a smaller, projecting front-gabled entrance bay. The house has a brick foundation, asbestos-shingle exterior, six-over-six wood sash windows, and a six-light-over-two-panel door. A side-gabled screened porch on the right (east) end has a beaded-board knee wall and square posts. Architectural details include a large, brick chimney with stone accents and a steep shoulder on the facade and nine-light round window in the front gable. The rear of the house has been extended with a large, shed-roofed addition (the shed roof covers an earlier flat roof). The rear addition has wood weatherboards above a brick veneer extending to the windowsills and capped by aluminum. A rear entrance and a wood picture window flanked by four-over-four sash windows are visible from Hilton Street on the right (east) elevation. The earliest known occupant is Colon R. Ballance (salesman, American Oil Company) in 1941; Ballance purchased the land in 1939 from W. A. Harris.

**NC Carport, c. 1960** – Flat-roofed metal carport with corrugated metal roof supported by metal posts.

**NC Shed, c. 1980** – Pre-fabricated gambrel-roofed shed with T-111 sheathing and a double-leaf door on the gable end.

**NC Wall, c. 1980** - Constructed of older brick with Portland-cement mortar, the brick wall consists of large square piers with stepped tops and an open brick lattice wall with a stepped cap. An arched iron gate provides entrance at the northern end.

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### SECTION 8 - STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hi-Mount Historic District is an approximately eleven-block area within the Raleigh city limits. The district extends roughly from East Whitaker Mill Road north to Mial Street and from Bernard Street east to Wake Forest Road. It was platted in 1938, 1947, and 1951 as the Hi-Mount neighborhood and contains one-hundred fifty-three (153) primary contributing resources, all residential properties with the exception of a single park, constructed during the period of significance from 1938 to 1954. The period of significance begins with the original Hi-Mount plat, completed in 1938, and extends through 1954 when the houses on the northeast end of the development were constructed from 1952-1954.

Hi-Mount was identified in the citywide survey that led to the preparation of the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF): "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965." It is significant under Criterion A for Community Development and Planning as a largely intact and well-preserved speculative subdivision in Raleigh. While the district's historical development spanned World War II, most of its construction occurred as a direct result of the post-war demand for housing. It is also significant under Criterion C for its architecture, as an intact collection of small, Minimal Traditional-style homes, many employing modified Cape Cod and Ranch forms. These single-family homes and duplexes were constructed to house the growing suburban population of Raleigh.

Context 1, "Community Development and Transportation," pages E1-6 and Context 2, "Architecture," pages E11-12 in the MPDF provides the historic context for the development of Hi-Mount. The locally significant subdivision falls under Property Type F3, "Subdivisions", pages F29-30, which provides the physical description. The small subdivision with a grid pattern contains a well-preserved collection of Minimal Traditional-style speculative homes. According to the registration requirements on page 34 of the MPDF, subdivisions must retain integrity of layout, including street plan, open spaces, curbs and sidewalks, and the majority of the individual houses must date before 1965 and must retain a good degree of integrity. Hi-Mount retains its overall integrity of setting, feeling, association, design, and materials, with only twenty-nine (29) of its one-hundred eighty-one (181) houses not contributing to the district's character.

### DEVELOPMENT OF THE HI-MOUNT NEIGHBORHOOD, 1925 TO 1947:

Starting in the 1870s, Raleigh experienced slow yet steady economic growth. Although an effort was made to establish a manufacturing base, the city did not develop into a manufacturing center like other North Carolina communities. Wake County, in general, remained predominantly rural through the turn of the twentieth century. Retail, however, flourished and a profusion of family-owned businesses dominated the downtown district. In the early twentieth century, Raleigh evolved into the retail center for eastern North Carolina. Improved transportation and increased industrialization led to the growth of the city of Raleigh through the first half of the twentieth century.<sup>3</sup> It was in this period of growth that the Hi-Mount neighborhood was established.

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<sup>3</sup> North Carolina History Project. "City of Raleigh." <http://www.northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/13/entry>. Accessed 1 April 2011.

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According to a history of the Civil War 26<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Regiment, Kimbrough Jones owned a large plantation, known as the Crabtree Plantation, “two miles north of Raleigh, near the junction of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad and Crabtree Creek.”<sup>4</sup> It is unclear what types of crops may have been raised on the land, but several current residents believe that the land was once a horse farm and Janet Jackson, resident at 717 Kimbrough Street, noted that they have found many horseshoes in their backyard over the years. In 1925, Kimbrough Jones sold a portion of the original plantation site to J. J. Fallon for a sum of \$500. The thirty-seven acre tract of land was bordered by the County Home Lands to the west, the Dixon property to the north, and the Raleigh-Wake Forest Highway to the east. The new County Home Road (later Whitaker Mill Road) bisected the property into a 25.8-acre tract north of the road and an 11.2-acre tract to its south. Fallon operated the J. J. Fallon Company, a floral business, with retail outlets in both Raleigh and Durham listed in 1920s city directories. Again, it is unclear exactly how Fallon used the property, but he may have grown plants or erected greenhouses on the site.

In 1938, Fallon subdivided his land into sixty-six home sites. The newly platted Hi-Mount neighborhood had sixteen lots facing Holmes Avenue (formerly County Home Road and later renamed East Whitaker Mill Road). Lots in the interior of the neighborhood, along Kimbrough Street, were oriented around a planned park in the center of the development. In the early 1940s, Fallon sold most of the lots along E. Whitaker Mill Road to private owners who erected the homes, a practice typical of most 1920s and 1930s developments.

In July of 1939, the physical development of Hi-Mount began in earnest when Fallon sold four parcels (lots 41-44) on the south side of Kimbrough Street to George H. Wright Jr. Wright, who was listed in the 1937-38 city directories as a serviceman for Montgomery Ward, had by 1939 become a building contractor. In April and May of 1940, Fallon sold an additional forty of the original sixty-six parcels to Wright for development (lots 6-12, 30-40, and 45-66). By the end of 1940, Wright had erected and sold nine homes in the neighborhood. He continued to build at a rapid pace, completing the majority of homes on Kimbrough and Ridley streets by the end of 1942, when construction in the neighborhood slowed dramatically because of World War II. Wright completed only three homes in the neighborhood between 1943 and 1945. However, by 1946, with the close of the war, Wright resumed construction in the existing Hi-Mount neighborhood with the completion of six homes along Hilton Street in 1946.

With the success of Hi-Mount and the expanding housing market in the post-war era, Wright incorporated the Wright Construction Company in 1946. The assurance of federal mortgage guarantees – at whatever price the builder set – stimulated an unprecedented building boom and prompted many like Wright to enter or expand their services in the construction trades.<sup>5</sup> This created a new generation of builders that grew so large and so successful that homebuilding for the first time became identified as an industry unto itself.<sup>6</sup> By the end of 1947, Wright and his Wright Construction Company had erected

<sup>4</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Regiment History. <http://www.26nc.org/History/26th-Full-History/26th-full-history-chapter-1.html> Accessed 1 October 2010.

<sup>5</sup> Jackson, Kenneth. Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1985, pg. 233.

<sup>6</sup> Wyatt, Sherry Jones and Sarah Woodard. “Post World War Two Survey.” [www.cmhpf.org/postww2survey.htm](http://www.cmhpf.org/postww2survey.htm). Accessed 11 November 2009.

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forty-one homes in Hi-Mount, being solely responsible for all of the construction that took place on Kimbrough, Hilton, and Ridley streets (excluding 725, 727, and 729 Kimbrough Street which had already been sold to M. B. Prescott). After his initial work in Hi-Mount, Wright went on to construct sixty-eight homes in the Capitol Heights neighborhood from 1947 to 1949.

Several other builders participated in this first phase of Hi-Mount's development, though none to the extent of Wright. Carl Napowsa, listed alternately as a cabinetmaker and carpenter as early as 1929, erected three homes (705, 707, and 709 East Whitaker Mill Road) between 1941 and 1942. Napowsa was listed as a carpenter/contractor through at least 1947 and later worked with Inland Construction in the 1950s and 1960s, though he didn't do any work in Hi-Mount beyond these initial three homes. The Atlantic Construction Company was incorporated in 1942 with Allen T. Stevens, a general contractor, listed as the president. In 1947, the company erected homes at 715 and 717 East Whitaker Mill Road, the latter for their own secretary/treasurer, Theodore R. Stevens. By 1950, the company had changed its name to the Stevens Building Company and Real Estate, a firm that remained in business through the 1970s but does not appear to have done any further work in Hi-Mount. Green Park Incorporated, while only responsible for two homes in the neighborhood, utilized federal programs that give preference to veterans in the lease and purchase of homes.<sup>7</sup>

### DEVELOPMENT OF THE HI-MOUNT NEIGHBORHOOD, 1946 TO 1950:

In November of 1946, Wake County officials, seeing an increased demand for suburban housing and recognizing the value of their land holdings in north Raleigh, decided to subdivide a large portion of the Wake County Home property. They platted the lands, some of which were still located outside of the corporate limits of the city, as an extension of the Hi-Mount subdivision. The 147 home sites formed a T-shape with the existing Hi-Mount neighborhood to the southeast and the County Home and Sanitarium to the southwest. In December of 1946, the majority of the land (being all of those sites west of Brewer Street (then Rand Street)) was sold to Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. through a series of deeds. Blocks 6 and 8 of the expansion area, the land east of Brewer Street, was deeded to George H. Wright, Jr.

J. Wesley (Willie) York and Edward N. Richards were instrumental in the development of Hi-Mount during this period. Ruth Little, local architectural historian, names York and Richards as two of the "Big Three Developers" in Raleigh in the post-war years.<sup>8</sup> York was the son of North Carolina builder Charles V. York. He worked part-time for his father growing up and later attended North Carolina State University in Raleigh, graduating with a degree in engineering in 1933. After graduation,

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<sup>7</sup> Wake County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 968, Page 264. Reconversion Housing Program of the Civilian Production Administration: "The building on the premises hereby conveyed was built under the Reconversion Housing Program of the Civilian Production Administration under Priorities Regulation 33 (Builder's Serial No. 6-053-1) and an HH rating was used to get materials for the construction. Under that regulation a limit is placed on either the sales price or the rent for the premises or both and preferences are given to veterans of World War II in selling or renting. As long as that regulation remains in effect, any violation of these restrictions by the grantee or by any subsequent purchaser will subject him to the penalties provided by law."

<sup>8</sup> Little, M. Ruth. "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965." Multiple Property Documentation Form. North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 2009, pg. 5.



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York secured a "New Deal" position with the Bureau of Public Roads in Tennessee before returning to Raleigh in 1935 to work as foreman with C. V. York Construction until his father's death in 1941. With the outbreak of World War II, York moved to Cherry Point, North Carolina, to build housing for the Marine Corps.<sup>9</sup> A Brooklyn native, Ed N. Richards re-located to North Carolina in the 1940s and became acquainted with York while building military housing in the Camp Lejeune area of Cherry Point.

Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. was established around 1944 by Raymond Bryan and J. Wesley (Willie) York who teamed up to build military housing in a neighborhood of the same name in Jacksonville North Carolina.<sup>10</sup> When that contract was complete and the war ended, Bryan, York, and Richards all returned to Raleigh. The 1946 deeds between Wake County and Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. list R. A. Bryan as president of the organization. York was listed as a contractor in the 1945-46 city directory and in 1947, he re-started the York Building Company, following in his father's footsteps. In 1947, Richards was listed as a salesman in Raleigh city directories and in 1948 as a representative for American Houses.

In 1947 Pine Ridge Homes, Inc., likely already under the control of York and Richards, re-platted the Hi-Mount extension. The new plat retained the original street layout, but reconfigured lots to create 126 residential lots and two large "neighborhood business areas" at the intersection of East Whitaker Mill Road and Bernard Street (up from the original 147 home sites with no designated commercial area). The new layout included approximately twenty percent more lots on each block, no doubt a response to the builder's desire to construct and sell as many units as possible while still following FHA guidelines for lot size. Its treatment of the corner lots along Bernard Street, which feature large, 100-foot square lots at each intersection, an arrangement that then encouraged the placement of homes at an angle to face the intersection, was taken directly from the *Community Builders Handbook*, originally published in 1947.<sup>11</sup> Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. went on to erect more than sixty single-family homes and duplexes, concentrated along the east side of Bernard Street and in the six-hundred blocks of Mial and Mills streets, by the end of 1948.

On November 9, 1948, York dissolved Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. In the following weeks, most of the undeveloped residential lots of the 1947 plat of the Hi-Mount Extension (including all land west of Bernard Street and north of Mills Street) were sold to the newly formed Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. Richards was listed in city directories as president of Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. with York serving as vice-president. At the same time, Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. also transferred the "neighborhood business" parcels at the intersection of Bernard Street and East Whitaker Mill Road to Cameron Village, Inc. (another of York's companies) for development. Finally, parcels on the south side of the seven-hundred block of Mills Street were sold to G. E. Viall, a small local builder.

In 1949, Hi-Mount Homes, Inc., under the control of York and Richards, developed the remainder of the northwest portion of the neighborhood, building fifty-one homes in a single year in the

<sup>9</sup> North Carolina Business Hall of Fame. <http://www.historync.org/laureates.htm> Accessed 1 October 2010.

<sup>10</sup> Edmisten, Linda Harris. *J. W. Willie York: his first seventy-five years in Raleigh; an historical biography*. Raleigh: 1987, pg. 59.

<sup>11</sup> Mott, Seward and Max Wehrly (editors). *The Community Builders Handbook*. Washington D.C.: Urban Land Institute, 1947.

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five-hundred blocks of Mills, Mial, and Peebles streets and along Wiggs Street at the far west end of the neighborhood. Richards and York remained in control of the company through 1949 and, with the completion of their portion of Hi-Mount, re-named the company Security Building Company in January of 1950. Richards remained the president of Security Building Company through at least 1960. York and Richards went on to develop Ridgewood in west Raleigh in the 1950s and North Hills in north Raleigh in the 1960s (both just inside the beltline), but Hi-Mount was likely their first joint venture in Raleigh.

York devoted most of his time in the last years of the 1940s and throughout the 1950s to the development of Cameron Village, his best-known development (just northwest of downtown and southwest of Hi-Mount). Cameron Village was hailed as the first shopping center and planned community in the southeast, truly launching York's career. York went on to develop the York Industrial Park in north Raleigh and the Northgate Shopping Center and Croisdale neighborhood in Durham. Richards (through his Richards Building Company and E. N. Richards, Inc.) was ultimately responsible for "a series of developments that have channeled the growth and design of modern Raleigh, including: Ridgewood, Woodcrest, Pinecrest, Biltmore Hills, Eastgate, Southgate, Stratford Park, Longview Lake, North Ridge, and Country Club Homes."<sup>12</sup> As in York's case, Richard's other projects, specifically North Hills and County Club Homes, are better known than Hi-Mount and represent the height of his career, which extended into the 1980s.

### DEVELOPMENT OF THE HI-MOUNT NEIGHBORHOOD, 1951 TO 1954:

After completing construction on the south end of the neighborhood (along Kimbrough, Hilton, and Ridley streets), Wright purchased Blocks 6 and 8 of the Hi-Mount extension (the seven-hundred block of Mial Street and the north side of the seven-hundred block of Mills Street) from Wake County in December of 1946. The same month, he incorporated as the Wright Construction Company, with Wright himself serving as president and his wife, Mildred, as the secretary of the company, and promptly transferred the Hi-Mount properties to his new company. However, with building campaigns already underway in Capitol Heights in 1947 and other post-war neighborhoods in the following years, Wright did not return to Hi-Mount until 1952.

Instead, in 1947 Wright sold Block 6 to C. H. Mims, a local plumber who already owned the land immediately north of the platted neighborhood. Mims first appears in Raleigh city directories in 1943 as a plumber with C. Alfred Wallin. By 1945, he was operating his own firm at 2301 Wake Forest Road, just north of the Hi-Mount neighborhood. His son, Carl B. Mims joined his father in the business in 1949, and by 1951, city directories list the C. H. Mims and Son Plumbing Contractors with a large, half-page advertisement. Mims appears to have erected two homes and a duplex between 1950 and 1953 at the north end of Brewer Street. Though not included on the original Hi-Mount plat (it was Mims' personal land adjacent to the platted neighborhood), the homes are consistent with the style and period of building in the neighborhood. The homes were occupied by family members Carl B. Mims and John W. Mims. C. H. Mims and his son, Carl, remained in the plumbing business, but represent a subset of

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<sup>12</sup> Little, pg. 5.

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building-related professionals who saw the demand for post-war housing as an opportunity to expand their business, even if just for a few years.

In 1951, Wright re-platted Block 8, increasing the number of home lots from 17 to 21 that more closely followed the curve of the east end of the block, where Mial and Mills streets intersect. He transferred the land to the Allied Building Company, a construction firm with L. M. Curtis serving as president and Wright as secretary. Curtis operated the Curtis Construction Company and had worked with Wright in the Capitol Heights neighborhood in the late 1940s. With projects in the Fallon, Fisher Heights, Longview Gardens, Windsor Park, Long Acres, and Lockwood neighborhoods from 1947 to 1957, Wright no-doubt saw the benefit of pairing with other builders to complete work in some of the smaller subdivisions. In 1952, the Allied Construction Company erected and sold twenty-nine homes in the Hi-Mount neighborhood, completing the development of the seven-hundred block of Mial Street and the north side of the seven-hundred block of Mills Street. In December of 1970, the Allied Building Company merged into the Wright Construction Company, which remained in business through 1985, though it appears to have been operated by Wright's son, G. A. Wright, in its final years.

C. H. Mims re-platted Block 6 in the fall of 1951, squeezing in two additional lots and including a corner lot at the intersection of Brewer and Mial streets consistent with those created by York and Richards on the west end of the district. He then transferred the block to the Allied Building Company for construction, but appears to have retained the four west lots near the intersection. However, the forms on those four lots match those being erected by the Allied Building Company; Mims likely had the homes erected as rental properties, which he retained ownership of until the early 1960s.

The final development of the neighborhood occurred on the south side of the seven-hundred block of Mills Street. The land had been transferred in 1948 from Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. to G. E. Viall, but was not developed until several years later. Little is known of Viall except that he operated the G. E. Viall Building Company, which was first listed in Raleigh city directories in 1951. The company seemed to have shifted its focus to real estate in the late 1950s and early 1960s, appearing as Viall Realty Company for several years, before a listing as Viall Realty & Construction in 1965. Viall erected the final seven homes in the neighborhood in 1953 and 1954.

### **RESIDENTS OF HI-MOUNT:**

Residents of Hi-Mount were employed in fields representing the growing retail economy of the post-war years as well as increased government, housing, and transportation sectors in the 1940s and 1950s. According to city directory listings for original property owners in Hi-Mount, twenty-three residents were salesmen of some sort: some for local businesses (including Gower Pontiac or Kimbrell's Department Store), some for national companies (like Sears and Coca-Cola), and some listed as traveling salesmen. While the largest number of residents were employed in sales, at least seventeen residents were employed by the state or federal government, in positions ranging from auditors to teachers to employees of the Farm Services Administration. The continued importance of the railroad and the expansion of the interstate highway system in the 1950s are evident in the numbers of resident employees of the Norfolk

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Southern Railroad, the Seaboard Railway, Carolina Coach, and Atlantic Greyhound. At least a dozen residents of Hi-Mount were employed by one of the two railroads and another twelve by the bus lines.

While occupations of Hi-Mount residents form a direct correlation to the growing sectors of the post-war economy, they also point to local businesses within walking distance of the neighborhood. Several residents were employed by the Noland Company, a plumbing supply wholesaler less than a mile away on Capitol Boulevard. At least four residents worked at the Piggly Wiggly a mile east at Five Points, and C. H. Mims employed at least two residents (including his son) at his plumbing business just north of the district.

News of the construction of the Hi-Mount neighborhood certainly spread through the workplace, resulting in co-workers leasing or buying houses in the newly constructed neighborhood. According to Nathan Riley Howell, a former postman, he and a co-worker went to check out the neighborhood together and both purchased homes the same day on the five-hundred block of Peebles Street.<sup>13</sup> The same occurred throughout the neighborhood, with co-workers residing next to or across the street from one another. Two employees of Seaboard Railway purchased the homes at 705 and 707 East Whitaker Mill Road in 1941 and two employees of Norfolk Southern Railroad bought adjacent homes on Ridley Street in 1942. U. S. Army servicemen Howard L. Laws and Howard A. Adams Jr. purchased nearly identical homes at 1812 and 1814 Hilton Street in 1945. Dale J. Paul and George H. Fussell, both underwriters for Farm Bureau Mutual Auto Insurance, purchased adjacent homes at 709 and 713 Mial Street in 1952. Co-workers at Wright's Clothing Store, Piggly Wiggly, and Dillon Supply lived across the street from one another along Mills Street and there were six Greyhound drivers living on Bernard Street alone.

There were very few single, divorced, or elderly residents in the typical post-war subdivision, which instead catered to young families.<sup>14</sup> As was the case in many post-war neighborhoods, women in Hi-Mount generally stayed home with the children while the men worked to support the family. In the 1940s and 1950s, only nine percent of suburban women nationwide worked outside the home.<sup>15</sup> There was shopping in the neighborhood with a grocery and pharmacy in the commercial center built by York at the northwest corner of East Whitaker Mill Road and Bernard Streets, but residents did most of their shopping at the Piggly Wiggly or other larger groceries in town. Since few post-war families had a second car, women relied on their husbands to drive them to the store in the evening or on the weekend. According to Janice Thompson, who grew up in the neighborhood, every Friday night, after her father got home from work he would drive the family to the grocery store and then they would gather around the television to spend the evening together.<sup>16</sup>

With small houses, most measuring 800 to 900 square feet, the outdoors became a significant part of the living space. Yet, with developers aiming to maximize profits by erecting as many homes as

<sup>13</sup> Howell, Nathan Riley (resident of 504 Peebles Street). Personal Interview with author. 31 August 2010.

<sup>14</sup> Wright, Gwendolyn. Building the Dream: A Social Historic of Housing in America. Cambridge, MA: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1981, pg. 256.

<sup>15</sup> Wright, Gwendolyn, pg. 256.

<sup>16</sup> Thompson, Janice (former resident of 516 Peebles Street). Personal interview with author. 31 August 2010.

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possible, few post-war speculative subdivisions included parks or open spaces.<sup>17</sup> In Hi-Mount, where the southern end of the neighborhood had been platted in 1938 before the demand for housing had hit its peak, a wide grassy park along Kimbrough Street was included. Neighborhood kids gathered to play football at the park before the trees grew up. With front porches small, or non-existent, the front lawn became a secondary living space and monthly block parties were held to give residents a chance to socialize and meet their neighbors.<sup>18</sup> Also, with washing machines usually tucked in the kitchen and no space for dryers in the home, the backyard pulled double-duty as a place for drying clothes. Long-time resident Jefferson Stoudemire noted that after fifty years in the house, they're finally installing a dryer, albeit in a shed behind the house, because it will not fit inside the house itself.<sup>19</sup> Most homes received rear additions through the years or finished the attic space, adding additional bedrooms, laundry rooms, or enlarging the kitchens.

### ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The economic environment of the Depression, the patriotism of World War II, and the massive housing shortage after the war all combined to create a desire for economically efficient homes that appealed to Americans' nostalgia and practicality. The homogeneity of design in Hi-Mount, like other transitional subdivisions, can be attributed to the popularity and efficiency of the Minimal Traditional style, FHA guidelines for home construction, and trends toward mass production. The district features a cohesive architectural ensemble of early 1940s homes with some Colonial Revival- and Period Cottage-style elements, late-1940s Minimal Traditional-style homes, some with Cape Cod-influenced forms, and early 1950s Minimal Traditional-style homes with design elements and forms more commonly associated with Ranch houses. Together they represent one of the best-preserved collections of pre- and post-World War II-era housing in Raleigh and illustrate an evolution of architectural style from the early 1940s to the early 1950s, with variations in design and material the result of construction by four main firms (and five smaller builders) over a span of fourteen years.

Because it was platted in stages, nine years apart, Hi-Mount can in some ways be viewed as two distinct subdivisions (with the northeast part of the neighborhood re-platted again in 1951). As early as 1936, Seward H. Mott, head of the Federal Housing Administration's Land Planning Division, had published *Planning Neighborhoods for Small Houses*, a primer on subdivision planning. In that primer, Mott discarded the rectilinear grid plan in favor of curvilinear plans, which provided greater privacy and visual interest, were more adaptable to variations in topography, utilized longer blocks with fewer streets that were more economical to build, and eliminated dangerous four-way intersections. The primer favored "operative builders" who would purchase the land, design the plat, then design and construct the houses, resulting in a more cohesive neighborhood.<sup>20</sup> The original 1938 plat of the southeast portion of Hi-Mount employs the long blocks and planned open spaces espoused by the FHA. George H. Wright Jr.

<sup>17</sup> Wright, Gwendolyn, pg. 255.

<sup>18</sup> Howell, Nathan Riley (resident of 504 Peebles Street). Personal Interview with author. 31 August 2010.

<sup>19</sup> Stoudemire, Jefferson (resident of 733 Mial Street). Personal interview with author. 11 August 2010.

<sup>20</sup> Ames, David & Linda McClelland. *Historic Residential Suburbs*. National Register Bulletin, NPS, 2002, pg. 49.

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served as the “operative builder” for this portion of the district, developing the entire interior of the neighborhood, excluding only those lots facing East Whitaker Mill Road.

The 1938 portion of the neighborhood also included restrictive covenants, meeting one of the seven minimum requirements that the FHA set to regulate setbacks, lot sizes, and minimum construction costs in new subdivisions. The covenants indicated that lots should have a minimum of sixty feet street frontage (though exception was made for the wedge-shaped lots in the northwest corner of the plat) and a minimum area of 6,000 square feet. Only single-family residential structures costing a minimum of \$3,000 were to be erected and they should not exceed two stories in height and must be set between thirty and forty feet from the street and not within ten feet of a side street. Additionally, as this area was not within the city limits when it was platted, the covenants called for the use of septic tanks until municipal sewerage was run, at which point the use of said septic tanks should cease. Finally, as was the case with many planned subdivisions at this time, the covenants banned “noxious or offensive trade” in the neighborhood or occupation of any structure by blacks.<sup>21</sup>

By 1947, the post-war housing shortages and streamlined building construction methods had redefined the way that subdivisions were planned and homes built. In 1947, the Urban Land Institute published the *Community Builders Handbook*, which provided additional guidance on street planning, lot sizes and setbacks, and house forms. That handbook served as a reference for the community development industry, guiding transitional developments of the post-war years. J. W. York had contacts at the Urban Land Institute, and was certainly familiar with its publications, which “provided him with models and guidelines for development.”<sup>22</sup> Transitional developments, like the 1947 plat of the Hi-Mount extension, were “generally grid in plan, located at the edge of the pre-war city, and contain small lots.”<sup>23</sup> They followed FHA guidelines for house construction, though not necessarily the recommended curvilinear street plans.

As a result, the speculative houses in Hi-Mount were generally small, one- or one-and-a-half-story Minimal Traditional-style homes, some with Cape Cod- or Ranch-influenced massing. The similarity of the homes stemmed from methods of mass production as well as “strict FHA-VA guidelines under which the developers operated in order to be able to market the houses to buyers using FHA and VA government-subsidized mortgages.”<sup>24</sup> While they did not recommend specific styles, the FHA did recommend homogeneity in design and scale, noting that “low or rambling ranch type houses near high-priced two-story dwellings has been found objectionable in some areas.”<sup>25</sup> Finally, while later homes in the district displayed features more common in the contemporary Ranch-form homes of the 1950s, developers were careful not to erect homes that were overtly modern, as FHA guidelines suggested traditional forms and details to make the homes more marketable.

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<sup>21</sup> Wake County Register of Deeds. Book 799, Page 39.

<sup>22</sup> Little, pg. 7.

<sup>23</sup> Little, pg 29.

<sup>24</sup> Little, pg. 29.

<sup>25</sup> Mott, Seward and Max Wehrly (editors). *The Community Builders Handbook*. Washington D.C.: Urban Land Institute, 1947, p. 87.

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Covenants for the 1947-platted portion of Hi-Mount echo the restrictions placed on the earlier subdivision with a few exceptions. While the FHA also recommended that single-family housing not be intermingled with rental housing, the covenants for Hi-Mount allowed for “two-family dwellings” to be erected on the 1900 block of Bernard, near the designated commercial area. York and Richards likely viewed duplexes as a quicker solution to the post-war housing shortage, with two families in each structure. The duplex also provided an opportunity for homeowners to supplement their income with rental income. Finally, their location near the commercial structures at Bernard Street and East Whitaker Mill Road may have been viewed as a buffer between the commercial development and single-family homes. However, as with single-family homes, Little notes that, “very few multi-family houses exhibit modernist design, probably due to higher design costs. Traditional brick design with sash windows and simple wood trim was less expensive than overhanging roofs, large expanses of glass, and interiors with open floor plans characteristic of contemporary houses.”<sup>26</sup>

The covenants for the 1947 plat of Hi-Mount call out a new \$3,500 minimum for building construction, to keep up with inflation over the previous nine years, as well as ground floor minimum square footage for multi-level structures (though, with most homes only a single story and the upper floor of most one-and-a-half-story homes initially unfinished, this regulation likely had little effect on the development of the neighborhood). Finally, the 1947 covenants provide regulations for the commercial structures at the intersection of Bernard Street and East Whitaker Mill Road, making sure that their height, use, rear windows, or signage do not adversely effect the surrounding residential structures.

The earliest homes in the district are located on the southeast part of the district, along Kimbrough, Hilton, and Ridley streets and East Whitaker Mill Road, in the portion of the district platted in 1938. East Whitaker Mill Road displays the most variety of architecture in the district, with no single builder erecting more than two or three homes on the street and most homes being contracted by the property owner, without record of a specific builder mentioned in the deed. While the pared-down, Minimal Traditional style dominates the streetscape, there are examples of homes with Period Cottage or Colonial Revival details that are less common in the later parts of the district. The 1941 R. Forest Hendricks House (721 E. Whitaker Mill) and the 1941 Colon R. Ballance House (729 E. Whitaker Mill) each feature an asymmetrical façade with a prominent brick chimney with stone detailing. The 1943 George E. Thomas House (701 E. Whitaker Mill) is the only contributing two-story house in the district and the only overtly Colonial Revival design. It features a symmetrical façade with paired windows, a classical door surround with sidelights, flat pilasters, and an arched panel in the pediment, and a one-story wing on the left (west) elevation with turned balusters at the second-floor level. It is more typical of later building in an urban 1920s neighborhood than 1940s construction in a suburban area.

A certain level of architectural variety exists on East Whitaker Mill Road, even among homes erected by a single builder in one year that is not evident in the later part of the district. For instance, Carl Napowsa was responsible for the construction of three neighboring homes on East Whitaker Mill Road in 1941 and 1942. The 1941 Hubert E. Riddle Jr. House (705 E. Whitaker Mill Road) is a one-and-a-half-story Minimal Traditional-style house with inset porch on the left (west) end of the façade and a

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<sup>26</sup> Little, pg. 28.

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projecting gabled entry. Next door, the 1941 Dan E. Matthews Jr. House (707 E. Whitaker Mill Road) is a one-story, four-bay-wide, Minimal Traditional-style home with exterior end chimney and a side-gabled porch (enclosed later) on the right (east) end.

Along Kimbrough, Hilton, and Ridley streets, where George H. Wright Jr. and his Wright Construction Company were responsible for all of the construction, several specific building forms define individual building campaigns over a seven-year period from 1940 to 1947. Like on East Whitaker Mill Road, Period Cottage and Colonial Revival details typical of 1930s architecture appear on some of the earliest homes. Completed in 1940, the homes at 700, 722, and 728 Kimbrough Street all have prominent chimneys and projecting or flush front gables on the façade. The 1940 Luther R. Goulder Jr. House (722 Kimbrough Street) also features Colonial Revival details, including an arched soffit on the small, front-gabled porch and a post-and-lintel door surround with fluted pilasters. Even the 1940 Robert C. Coggin House (726 Kimbrough Street), a symmetrical, three-bay Minimal Traditional-style home retains a fluted door surround.

In 1941-1942, Wright completed six homes on the west side of Ridley Street and several on Kimbrough Street, repeating the basic forms but mirroring the layout and varying the color of brick veneer to add interest to the streetscape. The Minimal Traditional-style homes are one-story, side-gabled structures with a projecting front-gabled bay on one end of the façade with a paired window and decorative rake boards. The entrance is located on the main block of the building, next to the projecting bay, and is sheltered by a small shed-roofed porch. Windows are six-over-six or eight-over-eight wood sash windows and there is a rectangular vent in the front gable. Each has an interior brick chimney, but the 1941 Fred T. Riley House (1807 Ridley Street) and the 1942 George W. Worley House (1811 Ridley Street) also have an exterior brick chimney in the gable end opposite the projecting front gable. The 1941 J. Baxter Johnson Jr. House (703 Kimbrough Street) also employs this form with shed-roofed porch over the concrete stoop and classical door surrounds with pediments and fluted pilasters. This group of homes is also significant for its retention of original garages. The front-gabled garages (located at 1803, 1805, 1813, and 1815 Ridley Street) have brick foundations, wood weatherboards, cornerboards, rake boards, and double-leaf doors on the front elevation.

World War II slowed construction and Wright erected only three homes in the neighborhood between 1943 and 1945. While he mostly employed the same forms he'd been using before the war, in 1945 he erected the Fred Troutman House (701 Kimbrough Street), the only bungalow in the district. The house has wide, overhanging eaves on the front-gabled structure with front-gabled projecting bay on the left (west) end of the façade. A shed-roofed porch across the right (east) end of the façade is supported by decorative metal posts on brick piers; it extends beyond the house on the right (east) side to form a gabled porte-cochere with the same supports.

With the completion of the war, Wright focused again on the construction of homes in Hi-Mount. Perhaps recognizing a trend toward the elongated Ranch form and away from the more compact forms of his work up to this point, in 1946 and 1947 Wright erected four homes on the east side of Hilton Street and several on Kimbrough Street with a more modern, wider form and fewer architectural details than his earlier homes in the neighborhood. The side-gabled homes are four bays wide and double-pile with a



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hipped or gabled porch over just the entrance bay, and a concrete stoop extending beyond the porch roof to at least two bays in width. The homes all have concrete-block foundations, brick veneer (some have been painted) and six-over-six or eight-over-eight wood sash windows, paired next to the entrance bay, most with brick or concrete windowsills and brick soldier-course lintels. Examples of the form include the Edwin A. Harling House (1813 Ridley Street) and the Calvin C. Bishop Jr. House (712 Kimbrough Street).

In 1948, Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. completed a series of duplexes along the nineteen-hundred block of Bernard Street. Each four-bay-wide, side-gabled or hip-roofed structure has a projecting front-gabled or hip-roofed two-bay block centered on the façade. The units shared an interior chimney and the doors are sheltered by a small shed-roofed extension of the roof eave. The homes have six-over-six or eight-over-eight wood sash windows, concrete or brick foundations and brick veneer or asbestos siding (though some have been covered with vinyl or aluminum). Perhaps the most intact example is the 1948 William E. Spence Duplex (1925-1927 Bernard Street) with original asbestos siding, eight-over-eight wood sash windows with paneled aprons on the façade of the main block, and an octagonal wood vent in the projecting front gable.

Perhaps the most distinctive homes in the neighborhood are the one-and-a-half story, Minimal Traditional-style houses with Cape Cod-inspired forms. These homes are concentrated on the six-hundred blocks of Mial and Mills streets, with a few also located on the nineteen-hundred and two-thousand blocks of Bernard Street and the five-hundred block of Mills streets. Built in 1948 by Pine Ridge Homes, Inc., the most basic example features a three-bay-wide, double-pile form with paired dormers on the façade, a centered entrance with small gabled or shed-roofed porch or awning and a central chimney. It has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos or wood siding (though many have been covered with aluminum or vinyl), a six-panel door, and a combination of six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows, including paired windows in one gable and a single window in the other. The 1948 Zebulon V. Barnes House (2000 Bernard Street) epitomizes the style with a high level of material integrity including wood weatherboards, original windows, and a shed-roofed porch. Some feature Colonial Revival details, like the 1948 Thomas P. Riddle House (604 Mial Street), which features a fluted door surround. The 1948 Clifton L. Rosser House (617 Mial Street) features a brick veneer, less popular than asbestos or wood weatherboards, but not uncommon.

In order to vary the streetscape, some of the Cape Cod-influenced, Minimal Traditional-style homes are placed sideways on the lot with the gable end facing the street and dormers running along one of the side elevations. The 1948 Albert L. Ellis House (522 Mills Street) represents the most basic of these homes, with no changes being made to the door or window placement. While layout and style of windows and doors generally remains consistent regardless of the building's orientation, the 1948 James W. Johnston House (613 Mills Street) represents a gable-to-the-street form with the entrance and picture window on the front elevation.

Several Minimal Traditional-style homes in the six-hundred blocks of Mial and Mills streets feature one-and-a-half story, side-gabled forms with a wide, flush gable on one side of the façade (with paired windows below) and a single, gabled dormer on the other side. Though covered with vinyl siding,

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the 1948 Rufus J. Sorrell Jr. House (2008 Bernard Street) retains this form with a side-gabled porch on the right (southwest) end that shelters the main entrance and a full-width, shed-roofed rear ell. The 1948 George C. Lamb Jr. House (617 Mills Street) and the 1948 Arthur T. Edwards House (618 Mills Street) feature small, side-gabled entrance bays in lieu of side porches with the entrance placed on the front of that bay.

In 1949, Hi-Mount Homes, Inc. began erecting homes in the northwest part of the district, along the five-hundred blocks of Mial, Mills, and Peebles streets. While the forms and details are both less distinctive and more varied than the rest of the district, several trends emerge. The most basic form, a three-bay, double-pile, side-gabled form exists throughout this area. Like the 1949 Earl L. Phillips House (515 Peebles Street), these homes tended to have concrete-block foundations, asbestos siding, and small shed- or gable-roofed porches centered on the façade. Several examples include a shed-roofed projection of the main roof that extends from the entrance to one end of the façade, sheltering the entrance and adjacent bay. Several one-story, front-gabled Minimal Traditional-style houses exist in this part of the district with a paired window centered on the façade and an entrance located on one end of the façade, sheltered by a flat or shallow hipped roof that extends around the side of the building. The form of this wraparound porch with its low roof gives the homes a more modern aesthetic than the Colonial-detailed homes with front-gabled porches in the district.

By 1952, the Ranch form had taken hold in many new subdivisions. However, lot sizes in Hi-Mount required narrower forms in line with the Minimal Traditional-style housing throughout the neighborhood. George H. Wright Jr. and the Allied Building Company erected minimal Ranch houses, sometimes called Ranchettes, which were either two- or three-bays-wide with an inset front porch and sometimes a side-gabled wing (generally on the two-bay-wide forms) or a wide, flush gable on the façade. The homes employed brick veneers, often only on part of the façade, picture windows, and other elements that tied the homes more closely to their Ranch house contemporaries than the neighboring Minimal Traditional-style homes being built just four years earlier.

The 1953 Ralph M. Moore House (701 Mail Street) is typical of the three-bay form with an inset porch and features a brick veneer on only the lower half of the façade, visually dividing the façade, highlighting the horizontal, and elongating the house. The 1952 Paul E. Ferguson House (704 Mial Street) is identical in form to 701 Mial Street, but each features a gable on one end of the façade, adjacent to the inset porch and a picture window flanked by double-hung windows under the inset porch roof. The 1953 Dale J. Paul House (709 Mial Street) and the 1952 John H. Davis House (737 Mial Street) are typical of the two-bay-wide form with an original side-gabled wing on one side, set back from the main façade and roofline, but flush with the inset porch. Each house features a brick veneer, wide friezeboard across the façade, and a wood or metal post supporting the inset porch.

Illustrating the notion that housing style had more to do with the builder's preference than the prevailing trends, the final building campaign in Hi-Mount took place from 1953 to 1954 with the construction of six Minimal Traditional-style homes on the south side of the seven-hundred block of Mills Street. Built by G. E. Viall, the houses are more in line with the Minimal Traditional-style and modified Cape Cod-forms in the six-hundred blocks of Mial and Mills streets, than the Ranch-inspired homes in the

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seven-hundred blocks. Each is three-bays wide and double-pile with a brick foundation and brick veneer or wood siding (though vinyl or aluminum has been installed on most houses). An entrance, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square or round columns and a picture window on one side of the porch. The 1953 R. A. Watson Jr. House (724 Mills Street) does not have a centered front porch, but instead has an aluminum awning sheltering the left two bays of the house.

Despite Raleigh's continued growth in the second half of the twentieth century, the Hi-Mount neighborhood remains largely intact and represents one of the best-preserved speculative subdivisions in Raleigh. Built in four main stages over a period of fourteen years, the homes illustrate a continuity of form and detail within each section, due in no small part to the rapid construction and mass-production methods employed by J. W. York, Ed H. Richards, and George H. Wright Jr. When viewed as a whole, the architecture of the district illustrates a shift in housing style from the Colonial Revival and Period Cottage styles popular in the 1930s to the Ranch house and contemporary details that dominated the landscape in the 1950s. Additionally, the neighborhood illustrates the principles of housing and community development espoused by the FHA and VA programs in the years immediately following World War II. While many of the houses have experienced some level of alteration, from the installation of vinyl or aluminum siding, to the replacement of original wood windows, the overall form and integrity.

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### SECTION 10 – GEOGRAPHIC DATA

#### Additional UTM References –

- 5. 17 / 714540 / 3965200
- 6. 17 / 714150 / 3965120
- 7. 17 / 713980 / 3965260

#### Verbal Boundary Description –

The district boundary is shown by a black line on the accompanying district map at 1" = 200' scale.

#### Boundary Justification –

Hi-Mount Historic District boundaries follow those of the 1938, 1947, and 1951 plats of the neighborhood excluding commercial properties on East Whitaker Mill Road because of inappropriate alterations and modern infill along the east side of Bernard Street. The boundary also excluded properties on the west half of Mial, Mills, and Peebles streets as well as several individual properties on Whitaker Mill Road that have been significantly altered or destroyed. Residential properties along Wake Forest Road have been excluded because they have been altered and because the exclusion of commercial properties and a modern apartment complex on the east end of Mills Street have made them non-contiguous with the district.

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### PHOTOGRAPHS:

The following information pertains to all photographs:

County and State: Wake County, North Carolina

Photographer: Heather Wagner

Date: July 2010

Location of Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina

1. 729 E. Whitaker Mill Road, Hi-Mount Historic District  
facing north
2. 1805 Ridley Street, Hi-Mount Historic District  
facing northwest
3. 726 Kimbrough Street, Hi-Mount Historic District  
facing south
4. 1816 Hilton Street, Hi-Mount Historic District  
facing east
5. 1900-block Bernard Street, Hi-Mount Historic District  
facing northwest
6. 2000 Bernard Street, Hi-Mount Historic District  
facing southwest
7. 606 Mills Street, Hi-Mount Historic District  
facing south
8. 613 Mial Street, Hi-Mount Historic District  
facing north
9. 600-block Mial Street, Hi-Mount Historic District  
facing northwest
10. 516 Peebles Street, Hi-Mount Historic District  
facing southwest
11. 520 Mial Street, Hi-Mount Historic District  
facing south
12. 729 Mial Street, Hi-Mount Historic District  
facing northeast
13. 700-block Mial Street, Hi-Mount Historic District  
facing southwest
14. 700-block Mills Street, Hi-Mount Historic District  
facing southeast
15. 1903 Ridley Street, Hi-Mount Historic District  
facing west